PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,187—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1897.
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B.Andrews	25th Dec.
† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	1st Jan. 1898.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Monle	8th "
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th "
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th "
B.M. PENINSULAR	5267	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Monle	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	16th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	14th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th ecember, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	24th Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	25th Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Dec., 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	5,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	30th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th December, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official ces. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or say order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 30th Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BEZWADA," 5,001 tons, about 24th Dec.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 29th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898 sailing at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarello	3,685	9th Jan., '98.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 350	Rs. 225.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 2nd January 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer..... 5,264	On or about the 31st December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Race Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem	
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES.

SHOOTING SEASON. 1897-98.
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK.

ANSON AND DEELEY'S PATENT HAMMERLESS GUNS.
NEW PATENT,

HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS
WITH BAKER'S PLAN OF EJECTING

D.-B. C.-F. 12-BORE, GUN, Anson and Deeley's Patent, top lever, treble grip action, automatic safety bolting, left barrel choke, Cash Rs. 600, Credit Rs. 667.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL GUN

D.-B. C.-F. GUN, 12-bore, top lever, double bolt, snap action, rebounding locks, hammers below line of sight, percussion fence action, Damascus Barrels, left choke, engraved, highly finished. Cash Rs. 200; Credit Rs. 223.

TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUN.

TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—

D.-B. C.-F. GUN, 12-bore, double grip action, rebounding locks, left barrel choke, engraved, &c., Cash Rs. 136; Credit Rs. 152.

500 BORE EXPRESS RIFLE.

D.-B., B.-L., C.-F. double grip action, lever-overguard, percussion fence, rebounding back acting locks, Henry's Rifling. Cash Rs. 350; Credit Rs. 389.

S.-B., B.-L., C.-F, Martini-Henri Express Sporting Rifle, 360 bore, pistol hand stock. Cash Rs. 200; Credit Rs. 223.

COLT'S NEW LIGHTNING MAGAZINE RIFLE.

Sporting pattern, Round Barrel.
Calibre—44
Length of Barrel—26 inches.
Number of Shots—15.
Weight—9 3-4 lbs.
" of Powder—40 grs.
" of Bullet—200 grains.
Cash Rs. 85; Credit Rs. 95.

A NEW REPEATING RIFLE. THE WINCHESTER MODEL, 1892.

Round Barrel, full Magazine, plain Trigger. It is light, strong, handsome and simple in construction.

Calibre—44
Length of Barrel—24 inches
Number of Shots—8.
Weight—6 3-4 lbs. Cash Rs. 116; Credit Rs. 129.

MARTINI-METFORD SPORTING RIFLE.

Sporting pattern, with round Barrel, plain hand butt, sighted to 800 yards without the long range leaf, ·303 bore. Cash Rs. 111; Credit Rs. 124.

MARTINI-METFORD SPORTING CARBINE.

Round barrel, plain hand butt, sporting rear sights, sighted up to 800 yards, 303 bore. Cash Rs. 160; Credit, Rs. 178.

CARTRIDGES.

Loaded on the system advocated by the "Field" and prepared from the best materials only.

POWDER BY—CURTIS AND HARVEY, PIGOU, WILKS AND LAWRENCE. SCHULTZE & CO., ELEY'S WADS AND CASES, SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY.

No Extra Charge for Schultze's Powder. Per 100, Rs. 10; Per 1,000, Rs. 90.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

BEYNON'S DISINFECTANTS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Sanyle Powder in 2 lb. tins	0 8	Perchloride of Mercury	4 0 lb.
" Liquid per gallon	3 0	Black Oxide of Manganese	2 0
Carbolic Acid per gallon	2 12	Permangate of Potash	125 0
" " Powder 10 per cent.	6 8 cwt.	Manganate of Soda	65 0
" " " 15 per cent.	9 12	Naphthaline Crystals	56 0
Cloride of Lime	20 0 cwt.	Carbolated Creasote	3 0 gallon

Condy's Fluid, Terebene and other Patent Disinfectants in Stock.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, } BOMBAY & POONA

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	443
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	200	"	220
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOYS! TOYS!
DOLLS! DOLLS!!
TRICYCLES, HORSES.
SUITABLE TO ALL CLASSES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Skin Tigers with Voice	from 6	8 to 100 0
Sailing Boats	" 1	8 to 8 0
Swords	" 0	12 to 1 8
Surprise Boxes	" 0	6 to 1 4
Tin Toys	" 1	4 to 11 8
Mechanical Bicycle	" 3	0 to 6 0
Trapeze	" 7	0 to 9 0
Watches	" 0	6 to 1 8
Whips	" 0	12 to 1 4
Mossie Amusement	" 1	6 to 2 0
Fur Goat, with Voice	" 2	8 to 20 0
Harmless Pistols Nickle	"	2 8
Do. Bronze	"	2 0
Pop Guns	" 0	10 to 3 12
Fur Speaking Cats	" 0	12 to 9 0
Folding Unbreakable Slates	" 0	12 to 1 8
Furniture Boxes	" 0	10 to 2 4
Infantry Soldiers	" 1	0 to 6 8
India Rubber Balls	" 0	8 to 3 8
" " (coloured)	" 0	6 to 2 8
" Animals	" 0	12 to 1 8
" Dolls	" 0	12 to 2 4
Noah's Ark	" 0	10 to 2 0
Piano	" 1	0 to 3 8
Gymbal Beaters (Clappers)	" 0	10 to 2 4
Cavalry Boxes	" 1	12 to 6 0
Tambourines	" 0	10 to 2 0
Doll Perambulators	" 1	8 to 2 8
Skipping Ropes	" 0	6 to 0 14
Swings	" 4	0 to 5 0
Tool Boxes	" 0	6 to 3 8
Targets (different forms)	" 0	6 to 12 8
Tea Set	" 0	12 to 6 0
Kitchen Wares	" 0	10 to 2 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Locomotives	from	4 0
Building Bricks (Wood)	" 0	8 to 3 8
Do. (Stone)	" 2	4 to 30 0
Boxes of Cubes with Picture	" 1	12 to 5 4
Bugle Horn	" 0	12 to 1 4
" (Tin)	" 0	6 to 1 0
Trousseaux	" 2	12 to 6 12
Child in Wicker Cart	" 0	10 to 3 8
Drawing Slates	" 0	4 to 1 4
Mechanical Train	" 1	4 to 18 8
Masks	" 0	8 to 0 12
Balloons	" 0	2 to 0 8
Drums	" 1	4 to 5 0
Tops, Musical	" 0	5 to 1 0
Paint Boxes	" 0	6 to 1 0
Fish Pond Game	" 1	12 to 3 8
Wooden Horses	" 1	0 to 6 0
Speaking Cow	" 3	8 to 15 0
Speaking Lion	" 5	8 to 95 0
Elephant, with Voice	" 1	0 to 80 0
Dog do.	" 2	0
Dolls, Jointed	"	
" Musical	"	
" Cleansible	"	
" Mama-Papa	"	
" Wax	"	
" Washable	"	
" Kid Body	"	0 12 to 30 0
" Double Head	"	
" Dressed	"	
" Model	"	
" Sailor	"	
" Miniature	"	

JUST UNPACKED PER S.S. EGYPT.

JOSEPH PRIME AND SONS'

	As.		As.
York Cut Hams	per lb. 14	Cheddar Cheese	per lb. 13
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	" 14	Edam Cheese	" 12
		Stilton Cheese in Jars Rs. 5 per Jar.	

MORENAS & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS'S FANCY FAIR,
BYCULLA—FRIDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1897.—BYCULLA.
GRAND SHOW OF
CARDS, CRACKERS, NUTS, TOYS OF ALL SORTS, STORES, SWEETS, WINES.
BRAN PIE—8 Annas a dip.
A BALLOON WITH EACH PARCEL.
"ORACLE BUTTERFLIES" GREAT AMUSEMENT FOR YOUNG AND OLD.
GRAND ILLUMINATIONS.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE—LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
ADMISSION FREE.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BYCULLA BRIDGE.

THE FINEST AND MOST CAREFULLY PREPARED ÆRATED DRINKS upon THE INDIAN Market are KEMP'S.

EQUAL in QUALITY, FLAVOUR, PURITY, and APPEARANCE to the finest IMPORTED BRANDS yet sold at a tithe of THEIR COST.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY (2 Dozen).

	Per Dozen.
SODA POTASH and ÆRATED WATERS	12 Annas.
LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, LITHIA, SELTZER, and every OTHER KIND	1 Rupee.

Packed free in 6 doz. Cask for Rail or Steamer transit.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a ntury. It needs only to be tasted to be preciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

THE AUTHORITATIVE VERDICT of over 25 YEARS pronounces KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE the finest DRESSING for general use which can be procured.

IT PROVIDES all needful nourishment (o FOOD) for the hair—which is thus strengthened an enabled to resist the i njurious effects of CLIMATE DELICATE HEALTH, or ADVANCING AGE.

IT IMPROVES, preserves, and beautifies the Hair, renews its growth, and restores its colour and vigour.

IT IS GUARANTEED absolutely free from Petroleum or its products as well as from every other objectionable ingredient.

IT IS DELICATELY perfumed and very refreshing and cleanly in use.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
SOLD THROUGHOUT INDIA.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, ARMY Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY EVENING
MONS. GEO. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
NEW MARIONETTES.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!
IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM!
SATURDAY'S PERFORMANCES CROWDED!
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 4 P. M.
GRAND XMAS MATINEE.
Also on Boxing Day at 4 P. M.
NO PERFORMANCE ON XMAS DAY.
DON'T FORGET THE FINEST SHOW
IN THE WORLD.
Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICE Rs. 2, 1, and Natives only 8 annas.
CHILDREN Half Price.
Military and Navy half price to Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 seats.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9-15.
Carriages at 11-15.

HARRY DENT,
Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "AMPHITRITE," from TRIESTE, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 2.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCIAMPA,
Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MELBOURNE" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN landed in the Stream, and arrived in Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1897.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are now prepared to accept Fire Insurances on goods and properties of all descriptions, in Bombay and in the Mofussil, at Current Rates.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.
5, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, 22nd December, 1897.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

PROF. H. WINTER,

THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT.

Warrants

A CERTIA PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the articles needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to cure.

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,

WINTER'S WIZARD OIL,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diotheria Pain in Side, Lame Back Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhoea, Congestive Chills, Sprains Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Bremsts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains.

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m.

Will remain here up to 15th January, 1898.

ADDRESS.—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

PROVIDED sufficient passengers offers as SPECIAL TRAINS will run from POONA to JEUR and BARK for the convenience of persons residing in Bombay or Poona who may be desirous of seeing the solar Eclipse on the Twenty-second of January next.

A Refreshment Tent will be provided at some convenient place at or near Jeur Station where a cold much will be obtainable at a field charge.

Passenger from Bombay would be conveyed to Poona by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 23-30 and from Poona by the Special Train which will leave about 7-30 the next morning arriving at Jeur about 11-30. On the return journey The Special Train would leave Jeur about 15-0'clock arriving in Poona in time for dinner and leave for Bombay by a night Train.

The Undersigned will be much obliged if intending passangers will intimate not later than the fifteenth January, 1898, their intention to use the Special Train.

A further notice stating definitely whether the special will run or not will appear in the public prints on the Sixteenth January and subsequent, days.

A MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 22nd of December 1897.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1898, for the Construction of quarters for Malees in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 700 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.S.I.B.A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 15th December, 1897.

CLEARANCE SALE.

XMAS CARDS
AT A DISCOUNT OF
25 per cent.

Largest Assortment in the whole of India.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

XMAS NUMBERS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gentlewoman	1 0	Illustrated Sandard	0 8
Sketch	1 0	Pears, Xmas Annual	1 0
Father Xmas	0 8	Young Ladies Journal	1 8
Figaro (English)	3 8	Truth	1 0
Figaro (French)	3 8	Graphic	1 0
Illustrated London News	1 0	Golden Penny	0 8
Illustrated Penny Paper	0 8	Review of Reviews	1 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic	1 0	Strand Magazine	1 0
		Windsor Magazine	1 0

ALMANACKS AND ANNUALS.

	Rs. a.
Arrowsmith's Annual	0 12
Atlantis	5 2
British Journal and Photographic Almanack	0 8
La Vie Parisienne Album	5 2
Digrose's Annual	0 12
Fellon field's Frotographic Annual	1 2
Hood's Comic Annual	0 12
Punch Almanack	0 2
Queen's Almanack	0 14
Chatterbox, paper, Rs. 2-4; Cloth	3 10
Little Folks paper, Rs. 2-10; Cloth	3 10
The Prize	1 2
Art Magazine Volume	21 0
Winter's Annual	0 12
Phil May's Annual	0 10
Engineers' Almanack	1 0
Boys' Own Annual	6 0
Girls' Own Annual	6 0
Whitaker's Almanack, paper, Rs. 9-12; Cloth	1 14

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., call the attention of public and private Book buyers to their facilities as Booksellers and Library Agents.

NEW BOOKS—

All new Books, Magazines and Newspapers, including Foreign Literature, are supplied promptly on the best Discount terms.

BOUND BOOKS and Book-binding—

Their Bound Stock is large and varied, and Customers can rely on the binding of their Own Books being executed with every care for their instructions. They have special experience in Strong, Cheap Bindings for Public Libraries, Station Clubs and Book Societies.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS—

A Catalogue of Orientalia will be sent on application, which includes some Old, Rare, Curious, and Useful Works.

LIBRARY ARRANGEMENT—

They are able to give expert attention to the complete fitting-up of Public or Private Libraries, and to the improvement and arrangement of existing Libraries and the execution of a Library Catalogue.

THE NEW EST BOOKS.—

If you do not receive their Monthly Catalogue of the latest publications, please ask for your name to be added to their Register. All New Books in every department of Literature will be found on their shelves shortly after publication in England.

VALUE FOR INSURANCE OR PROBATE—

They are always ready to inspect and Value Libraries or smaller collections of Books, and they also value for Insurance and Probate.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S HUNDRED BOOKS—

A splendid treasury of deep thought of Romance, of Wit, of Travel, and of History. A list of Sir John Lubbock's Hundred Best books on application.

ENGINEERING BOOKS—

New Editions of Important Works on Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering are always available. Students in Science and Technology are requested to write for a New List of Books on these subjects.

LAW, MEDICINE, MILITARY—

The most recent Books on these subjects are supplied by return of Post.

EDITIONS DE LUXE.—

Choice Works for Presentation. They need specify no details here beyond calling attention to their latest additions. Victor Hugo's Complete Works, translated and finally illustrated, 23 Vols., Rs. 1,100. Large paper and a smaller edition at Rs. 500. Zola complete, 12 Vols., Rs. 240. Court Memoir Series, 19 Volumes, Rs. 190. Historic Memoir Series, 19 Volumes, Rs. 190. Nude in Art, Rs. 84-0. Casanova Memoirs, 12 Vols., Rs. 250.

MASONIC BOOKS.—

Standard Masonic Rituals, ensuring accurate uniform Working. Handsomely Printed and Strongly and Appropriately Bound. For Members of the Craft only.

COLONIAL LIBRARY.—

A New Series of Copyright Works in Fiction and General Literature designed to meet the ever-increasing demand in India for the best English Books at a price considerably under what is obtained for them at home. Full List now ready.

PRICE Re. 1-8 EACH VOLUME.

A Lost Illusion	Leslie Keith.
The Plan of Campaign	Mabel Robinson.
A Double Knot	G. Manville Fenn.
The Stone Dragon	Murray Gilchrist.
Jack's Father	W. E. Norris.
A Vicar's Wife	Evelyn Dickinson.
Jim B. A. Story	F. S. Carew.
A Reverend Gentleman	J. M. Cobban.
The Poison of Asps	R. Orton Prowse.
Alderdene	
Only a Guard-room Dog	Mrs. Cuthell.
Children of this World	Ellen F. Pinsent.
A Cavalier's Ladye	Mrs. Dicker.
Hepsy Gipsy	L. T. Meade.
Toddleben's Hero	M. M. Blake.
The Gods give my Donkey Wings	Angus Evan Abbott.
My Stewardship	E. M'Queen Gray.
My Land of Beulah	Mrs. Leith Adams.
Jaco Treloar	J. H. Pearce.
THE SECRET OF MADAME DE MONLAC. By the Author of "Mdlle. Mori."	
DUMPS. By Mrs. Parr, Author of "Adam and Eve."	
IN TENT AND BUNGALOW. By the Author, of "Indian Idylls."	

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., draw attention to the exceptionally low Price at which the above Colonial Volumes are sold, viz., Re. 1-8 per Volume. The ordinary Price for this series is Rs. 2-0 per Volume.

NOW READY.
CHARGE TO THE JURY
in the case of
The QUEEN-EMPRESS *Vs.* BAL GUNGADHAR and KESHAV MAHADEV BAL,
in the High Court of Bombay.
Revised and corrected by the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY, with Appendix.
PRICE Rs. 2.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
NEW YEAR CARDS
SEASON, 1897-98.
ARTISTIC, CHASTE, REFINED,
EMBRACING
Novel Combinations, new styles of Die stamping, specialities in Shapes, &c., &c.
Forming by far the most satisfactory Series of Christmas and New Year Cards that we have ever seen.

NOW READY,
AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF
HAND-PAINTED
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.
NEW MATERIALS. NEW IDEAS.
NEW DESIGNS.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
THE PRESENT TASTE.
ARTISTIC MERIT.
REASONABLE IN PRICE.
GENIAL AND HONEST IN SENTIMENT.
THE PUBLIC LIKE THEM.

Messrs. Thacker and Co., Ld., have just received a large and beautiful collection from all the well-known manufacturers for the present season, at prices from Annas 2 to Rs. 10, and are prepared to send out selections on approval to known customers on the following conditions:—

1. The approximate number and value of the Cards required to be stated when ordering, and three or four times the quantity will then be sent for choice.
2. Cards not required to be returned at once.
3. Packages of returns to bear the Name and Address of the Sender on the Cover.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1898.

These popular Diaries are now ready. The collection is as extensive and complete as usual. Send size in inches, and number of days on a page.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.)

Members are informed that the BOMBAY DEPOT will be KEPT OPEN till 4-30 P.M., on CHRISTMAS EVE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the OPENING of a PUBLIC CENTRAL STATION in H. H. Aga Khan's Bungalow, "KhorsoeLodge," Mesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite St. Mary's College, for the inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor Haffkine's protective treatment against the Plague.

The hours of attendance will be between 8 and 10 a.m., and 2 and 5 P.M., daily, except Sunday. The Station will be opened on MONDAY, the 27th December, 1897, at 2 P.M.

By Order,
J. LEASK,
Ag. Health Officer.

Bombay, 23rd December 1897.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership between us KESHOWJEE PURSHOTAM & Co. and Sorabjee KHUESETJEE with trade or business of canvas and Gunney bags carried on at Bombay under the style of "KESSOWJEE PURSHOTAM & Coy." has this day been determined by us the Undersigned and in future our business will be carried on by us on our own account and we will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said late partnership with regular course of trade.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1897.

KESSOWJEE PURSHOTAM & COY.

NOTICE.

A NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.

I HEREBY give notice that Messrs. SORABJI SHAPOORJI and Co., have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and that they are prepared to accept INSURANCES against FIRE at Current Rates on all approved classes of Risks.

ALEX. M. TED.
Branch Manager.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned have made over our BUSINESS in BOMBAY and CALCUTTA to W. CROWDER and COMPANY, LIMITED, from the 1st December, 1897.

W. CROWDER AND CO.,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.
and 6 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

Bombay, December 22nd 1897.

NOTICE.

WE have been AGENTS in BOMBAY and CALCUTTA for W. CROWDER and COMPANY LIMITED, Bombay and Calcutta.

W. CROWDER AND CO.

Bombay, December 22nd, 1897.

THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

Re—DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the subscribed portion of the above Debentures the following bearing the numbers hereunder given have been drawn for payment under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the Debentures, and the same will be paid off at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after, the 30th day of December, 1897.

NUMBERS:—

13, 16, 19, 26, 38, 41, 62, 88, 118, 119, 126, 154, 156, 157, 161, 184, 192, 216, 225, 254, 279, 307, 308, 310, 333, 344, 345, 351, 367, 369, 373, 382, 406, 421, 425, 431, 432, 454, 464, 468, 475, 492, 493, 494, 510, 511, 513, 515, 521, 524, 536, 537, 538, 551, 557, 563, 570, 586, 606, 624, 629, 659, 665, 671, 677, 686, 703, 719, 728, 731, 732, 742, 758, 762, 763, 781, 788, 790, 891, 803, 805, 817, 840, 851, 869, 874, 881, 884.

TATA & SONS,
Agents, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction, at Fort, No. 11 Gymkhana Chambers, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, one first-rate Mahogany iron frame cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Hinks's and Litmer's table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., &c., the property, of Captain WHITEHEAD.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKARIA MUSJID STREET.

On SATURDAY the 8th proximo, at 4 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Bai Andhibai daughter of the late Dewjee Kessowjee and Jaivanbai widow of the said Dewjee Kessowjee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Oosman Jacob Ali Mahomed Oosman, Fatmabai daughter of the said Oosman Jacob and Khatijabai wife of the said Oosman Jacob the following property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon are situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Jackaria Musjid Street in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Jackaria Musjid street on the West by the sweepers passage on the North by the house of Syed Abdool Cadir and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under its Ward No. 2702 and street No. 510 and 514 and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Rose and Co., American organ, fish bowl, water-cart with bullock, garden, iron benches, table and hanging lamps, pictures, etc., the property of PESTONJEE MERWANJEE NARIELWALA, Esq.

The property of a deceased gentleman—

1 self driving Victoria with strong pony harness and other effects.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece, goods, and the following:—

2 sluice valves, 8 by 4, by Hamilton and Wood.
3 Hopkinson's injectors, 2 industrial lamps, and 1 Locke's, hydraulic boiler damper regulator.
6 cases wooden toys.

Household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, sofas, drawing-room, chairs, &c.

1 double barrel central fire sporting gun with case and accessories complete, an excellent duck gun with a quantity of ammunition.

AT 2 P.M.

1 grey Arab pony about 13·3 excellent trapper, very quiet.
1 grey country bred horse about 14·2 1-2 excellent hunter, splendid over the sticks broken in harness.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 strong light dogcart.
1 safety bicycle, with pneumatic tyres.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BELLASIS ROAD.

ON TUESDAY the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Ajabboo, widow and executrix of the will of the late Ahmedally Cumroodin, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Aintoolaboo, widow of Goolamally Mahomedally, and Ruttonbai and Amaboo, daughters of Goolamally Mahomedally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of November, 1891, the following property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing, thereon situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 329 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the fazendar under old No. 63 and new No. 5 A, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 57 and now under E Ward Nos. 2246-1317, and Street Nos. 131 and and 1-7 and (1) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the house of Ramsing Havildar, on the west by the house of Hassambhoy Mowjee on the north by a public passage and on the south by the Bellasis Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 24, Elphinstone Circle, above Messrs. Schrader Smith and Co., office and household furniture such as table, chairs, glass cupboards, copying press, burglar and fire proof safe with Chubb's Lock on stand 3 by 2½ by 2 feet sofas, chairs, square piano by JOHN BROADWOOD, clock by McCabe, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1897.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landrath Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS.

OUR MAKE OF RIDING BREECHES HAS EARNED AN EXCELLENT NAME THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY,

AND FOR EASE AND COMFORT IN WEAR CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

A TRIAL SOLICITED,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	.....	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—				Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings	.....	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50	do.	,,	9	0
Isabels	do. 50	do.	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do. 50	do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50	do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do. 50	do.	,,	3	0
Club Londres	do. 100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100	.....	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	.....	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do. 100	.....	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do. 100	.....	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 73·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turapin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	12
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1897

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

No. 6, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS of this Company, will be CLOSED on the 25th and 27th instant.

The SHOPS both at BYCULLA and the FORT will be OPEN until 7-30 P.M., on Xmas Eve, the 24th instant.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON and Co., Merchants, Steamer and Insurance Agents, and Agents for THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY Co., Ltd., THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTIJ RAILWAY Co., Ltd., and THE KOHINOOR MILLS Co., Ltd., intend REMOVING their Offices from Elphinstone Circle to WALLACE'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, on the 1st January, 1898.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the New Rules the COLLEGE COURSE COMMENCED on the 1st instant, but FRESH MEN will be ADMITTED up till 3rd January, 1898.

A Copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be orwarded on application to the Undersigned.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

9th November, 1897.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 20,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

MORVI STATE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following PIPES, &c., for the Morvi State Water Works:—

About 1,300 tons Cast Iron Pipes from 4 to 12 inches diameter,
" 24 " Specials.
" 60 Sluice Valves.

Further particulars as to conditions of contract and payment and time for submission of Tenders may be obtained upon application through the post to the State Engineer, Morvi, Kathiawar.

Applications for particulars will be received up to 7th January, 1898, and should be accompanied by Currency Note or Post office order for Rs. 20, which sum will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.

The State does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. C. H. WHITE, C. E.,
State Engineer, Morvi.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the Sanction of the Government of Bombay given in their Resolution No. 4300, dated 9th October, 1897, the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi invite Tenders for a LOAN to the extent of ONE LAKH of RUPEES only.

2. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rupees Five hundred (500) or multiples of Five hundred, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent., payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

3. The loan will be repayable in six instalments, of which the first five shall be of Rs. 17,000 each, and the last of Rs. 15,000, the first of such instalments being payable at the expiration of 5 years from the date of issue, and the second and subsequent instalments at intervals of 5 years each, after the payment of the 1st instalment, making a total period of 30 years. The said instalments shall be payable as follows:—

Namely debentures of a total value equal to the amount of each instalment shall be drawn by lot by the Municipality and the debentures so drawn shall be repayable as herein before provided. Provided that the Municipality reserve to themselves the right at any time after the expiry of ten years from the date of issue, of repaying the whole or any less amount of the balance of the loan for the time being outstanding.

4. Instalments will be payable into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches as follows:—

(25) Twenty-five per cent. on application.
(75) Seventy-five per cent. on allotment.

5. Interest will be calculated from the date of allotment.

6. If the said instalment of 75 per cent. is not paid within one month from the date of allotment, the amount paid on application will be forfeited and the allotment cancelled.

7. Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Karachi Municipal Loan" will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on 31st January, 1898, by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Boubay, and the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownugger, Indore, Amraoti and Poona.

8. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, or from the Municipal Office, Karachi.

9. The deposits on Tenders which have not been accepted, will be returned without interest.

10. The right of acceptance of Tenders will be with the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

TAHILRAM KHEMCHAND, President,
Karachi Municipality.

Karachi, 11th December, 1897.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

FORM OF T

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1,322½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 | 15,000	100 | 75	100 | 75	10 p.c.	122½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	50
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-8s.	
National Bank India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	302

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advce.	700	1,000	000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	515
Anglo-Indian	1,348	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Sellers)	871	60	all	3 per ct.	410
Bombay Unitd.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	700
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,080
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	795
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	550
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	823
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	970
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	4 24
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing					
DiGo. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	270
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	1,000	50	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	60
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	600
Hinguighat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Builomjee	1,500	500	500	25	715
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,050
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1090
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	223
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	775
Jubilee Mills	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	833
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	959
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	710
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	235
Lord Reay	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,025
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,150
Manaklumee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2235
Mahajan	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	1164
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2185
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,719	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	410
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	340
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,280
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	820
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1165
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2500
Shoiapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	20 5
Soonderdas	780	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,301	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,800	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	570
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Venishanker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	90 xd.
Western India, Watiwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Wadia Mills	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	235

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Karrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhuvnagar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brouls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	135
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,1.0
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,025
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Kamgaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Mahava Press	240	450	450	Rs 40	460
Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Madhapdura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	300	53	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	88
Mofussil Co.	122	400	400	dvd Rs30	345xd
Mumbai M	200	250	all	15	205
New Borar	1,00	500	500	dvd Rs15	540xd
New Indian	4,5,05	125	125	dvd 16½	151½
Prince of Wales, abas Paby (Bellary)	130	500	500	20	400xd
Sassoon	800	500	500	75	0
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	385
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	250	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Yokart	37	500	all	12	200xd
		000		10 dvd Rs05	1100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Ballot	500	50	50	12	45
Bathan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,800
Do. New Issue	900	375	625	75	1,705
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd R	67
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-per ct.	205
Delhi and Upper India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	24	352
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	153
Maroks & Co., Ld.	6,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	99
Nasik Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	457½d
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	99
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	80	1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,250	100	100	125	165
Telephone Co.	9,250	251	100	dvd Rs11	27 3-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-6
China Sycee	"	25-1
Pekin, bar Gold, 4%	"	25-2
Do. Do. 2%	"	25-5
Australian bar Gold 100	"	25-4
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-5
Portugal	"	15-13
Do. Pesos	"	14-12
Do. Crowns	"	75-2
Silver 11	"	75-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 31m. Sun sets, 5h, 29m. High water, 11-26m. Low water, 5-33m. 5-11a.

Christmas Eve : Banks closed.

Bombay Foxhounds meet at Parla.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Godaveri, Brahmani, and Janeta entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Rajaputl left it on Wednesday; the steamers Rhrenfels, Sirsa, and Mahanady and barque Duria Dowiut left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bormida and Valada entered, and the steamers Bezwada, Rohilla, and Garius left the dock yesterday.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—In the prize list of the fifth spoon competition of the above corps the winner of the 2nd spoon is Sergt. H. O. Coates, and not Gr. A. Warwick, as stated.

CALENDARS.—Messrs. B. Naik and Co., jewellers, of Bombay and Poona, send us a charming wall calendar, the principal feature of which is a chromograph of an English maiden, surrounded by a circlet of roses.

THE M. A. SABHA.—On Sunday, at 2-30 p.m., at Madhav Baugh, the tenth annual gathering of the Maratha Aikya-itchu Sabha is to take place, when prizes are to be distributed to some of the boys of some Marathi schools.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Christmas Service will be held at the Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow morning, commencing at 11 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. J. F. Row, will officiate. The church will be suitably decorated, and a specially prepared service will be rendered in which the Sunday School children will sing a Christmas Carol. All are welcome, and all seats free.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.—The *Indian Daily News* of 20th instant states:—Among the gentlemen who had the private entree to his Excellency the Viceroy's Levee, on Thursday last, we observed Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, Acting Consul-General for Persia. Mr. Cowasjee appeared in his full Persian Court uniform, decorated with the Order of the Sun and Lion, which his Imperial Majesty the late Shah was pleased to honour him with in appreciation of his services to the Persian Government.

PROF. WINTER.—This well-known chiropodist, who travelled in Bombay eleven years ago, has returned to this city, on a short visit, having in the meantime travelled in many countries East and West. He is staying at Apollo Hotel, No. 37 room, where he can be consulted daily. His book of newspaper cuttings is filled with testimonials as to his skill in permanently removing corns and bunions, and other ills that affect the feet. This time he brings with him a medicine which he describes as a certain plague prophylactic, extensively used in China while the plague was the epidemic in that country. The professor also has other specifics, including his well known Wizard Oil.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER—Mr. Aulan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Abba Dhondoo, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty years, residing at New Nagpada. On Tuesday deceased was engaged in carrying bags of grain to the Mallet Bunder, and when he returned home in the evening, he complained of pain in the neck, which, he said, was caused by his having accidentally fallen down while carrying one of the bags. On the following day his neck became swollen and more painful, when Abba was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained internal injuries to the spine. Deceased was detained under treatment, but he grew worse and died the same evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FAILING TO RETURN TO THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Thomas Martin, Warder of the Government Workhouse, charged Charles Moore, a European, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with failing to return to the workhouse after the expiration of leave granted to him by the governor of that institution. Mr. Martin stated that the accused applied for and obtained leave from the governor of the workhouse to go in search of employment on the 29th ultimo, and as he failed to turn up again, the police were informed. On Tuesday morning Constable Henry Brewin arrested the man at the Victoria Dock and brought him to the Government Workhouse, where he was identified by the warder. The accused in pleading guilty to the charge stated, that having obtained the leave he proceeded to the Victoria Dock, and having succeeded in securing work for him, he did not think it necessary to return to the workhouse again. He admitted a previous conviction for theft. His Worship sentenced him to a term of rigorous imprisonment for forty-five days.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF THEFT—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Cordeaux charged Luchmon bin Luchmon, a Hindu, with stealing a copper pot, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Rajoo, a woman, residing at Kumbla Hill, Mr. Hormusji, pleader, defended. It was stated that complainant had been in the keeping of the accused for the last seven years, but recently there had been disagreement between the parties. About 9 o'clock on the night of the 20th instant Rajoo locked the door of her room and went out. She returned home on the following morning, and finding the copper pot missing, charged the accused with stealing it. From enquiries the woman ascertained that the pot had been removed from the house by the accused during her absence and kept in a neighbour's house. The defence was that the accused had no guilty intent in removing the pot, which he took away openly in the presence of the neighbours, and that his object was to show the woman that he knew about her absence from the house. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that this was not a case of theft. The object of the accused in removing the pot from the house was probably to punish the woman for leaving the house and remaining absent for the night or that he might have some other object in view.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. M. J. Abraham, aged thirty-five years, a Jewess, residing at Jacob Circle, was charged with selling a bottle of diluted spirit, viz., Bokhara liquor, without a license from the Collector of Abkari. On Wednesday evening, about 5 o'clock, a Mahomedan Abkari inspector, on a certain information previously received, proceeded to the Jacob Circle in company of a Customs peon and a policeman. The inspector marked three rupees in the presence of the policeman and gave them to the Customs peon, with instructions to go to the accused's house, which was not far from the spot, and purchase a bottle of liquor there with. The peon accordingly left and returned a few minutes after, bringing with him a bottle of liquor. The inspector thereupon proceeded to the accused's house in company of the policeman, and in searching the place, found three full bottles and one half of Bokhara liquor and six empty bottles. The three marked rupees were also recovered. Mr. Sealy, pleader, who appeared for the accused, said that the Customs' peon went to his client and entreated her to sell him the liquor, which, he said, was required for medicinal purposes. She thereupon sold him a bottle. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE WORLI FIRE RELIEF FUND.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further contributions to the Worli Fire Relief Fund :—

	Rs.
M. S. through J. C. J.	20
Mr. E. Salmon	2
Mr. Harichand Raoji	2
Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy	100
Total	124
Amount previously acknowledged	265
Grand total	989

HOME REMITANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 21st December 1897 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	10,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 18th December 1897	4,609,200
Balance to be remitted from 19th December 1897 to 31st March 1898	5,390,800

A BALD-HEADED professor recently delivered a lecture, entitled, "The Air we Breathe," before an East London audience. In the course of his remarks, he said: "It is quite impossible for any person to live without air." At this a small boy called out: "Ow about yerself, guv'nor?"

THE Drama of To-day is in a decidedly healthy condition. This is due partly to the fact that our leading dramatists endeavour so produce work which will rank as literature. But it is, of course, mainly due to the appreciation which the British public always shows for a good play. Indeed, the British public invariably patronises what is good. This accounts for the wonderful popularity, as a family medicine, of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The British public knows by experience that for purifying the blood, invigorating the nerves and promoting the healthy action of the liver, there is nothing in the whole wide world to equal Holloway's Pills; while for curing gout, rheumatism, and the like, the Ointment is unsurpassed.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A SESSION JUDGE'S JURISDICTION TO REVOKE HIS ORDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. GANESH RAMKRISHNA PATAK.

THIS was an application by Gungaram bin Sankrujee and Narbari bin Sankrujee for revision of an order passed by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, on the 24th August last, revoking the sanction granted by the judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona, on 8th February last, to prosecute Ganesh Ramkrishna Patak for on offence punishable under section 210 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Inverarity, with the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, appeared for the applicants; and Mr. S. V. Bhandarker for the accused.

It appears that the accused, Ganesh Ramkrishna Patak, residing in Poona, obtained a decree against the present applicants in the Small Causes Court at Poona and gave a fraudulent "Darkhast" for the execution of the decree without certifying to the court payments made in part satisfaction thereof. The court ordered execution to issue. The petitioners thereupon applied to the court for sanction, under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to prosecute Ganesh for the commission of an offence under sec. 210 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court of Small Causes granted the sanction on the 8th February last. Ganesh applied to the Sessions Court at Poona to revoke the sanction, but that court declined on the 5th April to revoke it. Ganesh again applied to the Sessions Court at Poona to revoke the sanction; and that court, on the second application, revoked it. It was urged for the applicants that the Sessions Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the second application and reverse its previous order; that it had erred in law in holding that the proceedings were of a civil nature, and that the court could review an order passed by it in a criminal matter under its revisional powers; and that it had erred in holding that the offence was not completed, and that the completion of the offence was necessary to justify the grant of sanction for an offence under section 210 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision, said: The only point before us is whether the Sessions Judge, having refused on the 6th April to revoke the sanction, had jurisdiction to review his order and revoke it on the 24th August. I entertain no doubt that the proceedings before the Sessions Judge in the matter of the application to revoke the sanction were criminal proceedings, and that his order of the 6th April was an order passed in revision and not by way of appeal. This being so, it is quite clear from the decision of this Court in Queen-Empress vs. C. P. Fox, I. L. R., 16 Bombay, page 176, and of the Allahabad High Court in Mehdi Hasan vs. Tota Ram, *Ib.* 15, Allahabad, page 61, that the order could not be reviewed. The latter is a decision exactly in point, for in it the Court held that its order rejecting an application to revise its order granting sanction was final and could not be reviewed by it. If the High Court has no power to review its order, the Court of Sessions can have none. We set aside the order of the 24th August.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in his judgment, said: The only question we have to consider in this case is whether the Sessions Judge, after once passing an order declining to interfere with the sanction granted by the Small Causes Court Judge, could entertain a fresh application and set aside his previous order, and revoke that sanction. The authorities seem to me to be clearly against the exercise of any such power by the Sessions Judge in respect of orders passed under section 195. There is no provision in the Civil Procedure Code on the subject of granting sanctions to prosecute. These provisions occur only in section 195 and in chapter 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and it has been held that proceedings taken under section 195 are judicial in their nature, and not ministerial, 5 I. L. R., Allahabad, page 224 (Laraiti vs. Ram Dial.) The procedure of granting sanction to a private party is only an alternative of the more direct procedure of complaint by the Court before whom the offence is committed. In a case which came before us by way of appeal on a point of limitation from an order of the dismissal of the application passed by Mr. Justice Candy, we confirmed his order, and held that proceedings under section 195 held an appeal before a district Court were criminal, and not civil, proceedings. The first application to the Sessions Judge, which he disposed of by declining to interfere, was thus a criminal proceeding had reference to the court to admit a review or to revise his order in the way he has done. Section 369 expressly provides that no Court other than a High Court can alter or review its own judgment, and section 430 expressly provides that all judgments and orders of appellate courts are final except in cases provided for by section 417 and Chapter 32. Section 417 relates to appeals by Government and Chapter 32 relates to references and revision. This latter procedure is obviously intended to be a substitute for review in criminal proceedings. The Allahabad High Court has ruled that an application to a Sessions Judge to set aside a sanction granted under section 195 is a proceeding in revision, 15, I. L. R., Allahabad, p. 61. (Mehdi Hasan vs. Tota Ram. See also 11, I. L. R., Bombay, p. 438 (in re Anant Ramchandra Latikar.) The Session Judge's first order was thus passed in revision, and he had no power to review again or revise it except in the manner laid down in chapter 32. 14, I. L. R., Calcutta, page 42 (in the matter of the petition of F. W. Gibbons); 7, I. L. R. Allahabad, p. 672 (Queen-Empress vs. Durga Charan); 10, I. L. R., Bombay, p. 170 (Queen-Empress vs. C. P. Fox.) Even, as regards the High Courts, it has been expressly ruled that they have no power to review or revise their own judgments or orders. Two of these decisions were Full Bench decisions. This Court has all along held this view both under the old Code as also under the present Codes. 4, I. L. R., Bombay, 101 (Empress vs. Mahomed Yashin); 7, Bombay H. Court Report, p. 67; Reg. vs. Mehtajee Gopaljee Nal. It is clear that the same prohibition applies with greater force in the case of the district Courts under the express terms of Sections 369 and 430. If the Sessions Judge was of opinion that his first order was improper, he should have proceeded under chapter 32 and made a reference to this Court. He had no power to revise or review his own decision. We must, therefore, reverse that order.

For the reasons stated in the above judgments, their lordships reversed the order of the Sessions judge of Poona.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY.

THE eighteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Dalal Street, Mr. Damodher Tapidas, chairman of the board, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors beg to submit their yearly report and audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the period ended 30th June 1897. Your directors regret that the result of the period under report is unsatisfactory owing to the following reason. Firstly because the presses at Karachee did not work in pool for the whole period and so pressing was done at extreme low rates, secondly because owing to the plague at the above place, much of the business was transferred to other places in Sind; and thirdly because the crop, at all the places where the company's factories are situated, turned out comparatively less than the preceding year. From the balance-sheet it would appear that the loss in working has been Rs. 11,650-10-11 without providing as usual interest to depreciation and reserve fund accounts. The figure of loss appears big in consequence of an item of about Rs. 7,000 for hoops consumed in the preceding year not being taken in account by the company's Karachee agents through over sights. Had the said item been accounted during that period the last year's profit would have been less by that amount. The directors were anxious to pay a small dividend owing to the present exceptional circumstances out of the reserve fund, but as the company's solicitors did not advise they are precluded from doing so. The directors beg to inform the shareholders that the amount of Rs. 4,500 realised by the sale of old presses at Karachee has been put to the credit of machinery account of the Karachee factory, and the amount of Rs. 4,105-5-4 received from the Fire Insurance Companies, being the claim of insurance on the Karanja property has been put to the credit of the building account of the Karanja factory. The company's building at Karanja is extended by putting up a mixing shed building which has cost Rs. 4,755-5-9. The directors regret very much to report that the company has suffered a great loss by the sad and untimely death of Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee Mody, a director and partner of the firm of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co; the secretaries and treasurers of your company, who died on the 10th May 1897. He was connected with your company for the last thirty years, during which long period he worked with great zeal in the interest of the company. By his death the directors have lost both his advice and assistance in all business matters of the company. Mr. Pestonjee Jehangheer Hormusjee is appointed a director in the board, which nomination you are required to confirm. Two of your directors, Messrs. Damodardas Tapidas and Pestonjee Jehangheer Hormusjee, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint two auditors and fix their remuneration. The company's properties at Karachi, Bhavnagar, Mahuva, and Karanja have been insured for Rs. 2,10,000. The engines and boilers have not been insured.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. The appointment of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee as a director made by the board was confirmed. Messrs. Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee and Damodher Tapidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Burjorjee Hormusjee Dantra were elected auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A QUESTION OF EXECUTORSHIP OF A HINDU ESTATE.

AN APPEAL REJECTED.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, Fifth Judge.)

LALBUBHOT DWARKADAS VS. COWASJI EDULJI PATEL.

MR. TOOLJARAM, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Sorabji Billimoria, pleader, represented the defendant.

Defendant, who is the executor of Morar Lukhmichand, deceased, was sued for the sum of Rs. 100, being the amount of a promissory note passed by the deceased to the plaintiff on the 2nd November 1893, and Rs. 31-4 as interest.

Mr. Billimoria, on behalf of the defendant, denied liability, and contended that the defendant could not be held to be executor *de son tort* to the estate of a deceased Hindu.

His Honour, in giving his decision, said: The point is whether the defendant can be held to be executor *de son tort* to the estate of the deceased Morar Lukhmichand, who was a Hindu. Mr. Tuljaram for the plaintiff, admits that the law relating to executors *de son tort* does not apply to Hindus, but he asks the court to apply the principles of that doctrine to this case. The plaintiff sues defendant as executor *de son tort* of the estate of the deceased Morar Lukhmichand on a note, passed by the deceased to plaintiff for Rs. 100, dated the 2nd November 1893, for which plaintiff charges Rs. 31-4 as interest. Well, now, there is no dispute as to the accounts. The plaintiff was himself head clerk to defendant, who is a respectable Parsee gentleman, owning a flour factory of his own. I find from the evidence that, when during the plague grain dealers had deserted this city in a body, the workmen of the defendant's mill found it difficult to get flour for their bread, and an arrangement was therefore entered into by which flour was to be supplied to the workmen of the defendant's factory. The defendant employs about 50 workmen, and about fifteen of them appear to have purchased flour from defendant's mill. The arrangement was that instead of keeping fifteen different *khatas*, the flour account was to be opened in the name of the deceased alone and the flour was to be supplied through the deceased Morar. The entries do, of course, stand in the name of the deceased, but this was purposely done to avoid keeping fifteen different *khatas*. The entries, including exhibit D, are not conclusive, and it is permissible to explain them by oral evidence. The meaning of the word bazaar can be none else than one given to it by the evidence of the defendant. The deceased Morar was simply the hand by which the defendant supplied flour to his workmen. In the light of the evidence it cannot be said that the moneys paid on the flour account were moneys due to the deceased, because the entries stand in the name of the deceased. The entries, including exhibit D, were made in the name of the deceased simply for the sake of convenience, and it is ridiculous to suppose that moneys paid on the flour account were moneys due to the deceased. I must, therefore, hold that the moneys due on the flour account were moneys due to defendant and not to the deceased. Defendant has also lent moneys to the deceased, besides spending monies on account of the medical and funeral charges of the deceased. In regard to the last two items on the debit side, defendant seems to say that he would not now give them up, as he has been sued in a court of law, otherwise he might have made a present of them to the deceased, who was a faithful servant of the defendant. Now, on the credit side there is an item of Rs. 61-3-9, which defendant has received from mill-hands for flour supplied to them through the deceased. Besides this amount, defendant has got Rs. 42-2-3 more due to the deceased. Mr. Tuljaram for the plaintiff tells me that the court may not hold defendant executor *de son tort* in respect of this sum. Bearing in mind that the law relating to executor *de son tort* does not apply to the estate of a deceased Hindu, I find that, in the light of evidence that has been given, the plaintiff cannot succeed, as defendant is not executor *de son tort* of the estate of the deceased Morar Lukhmichand. The suit dismissed with costs, Rs. 15 professional costs to defendant's pleader.

Against this decision the plaintiff's pleader obtained from the full Court a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why the decree passed by the Lower Court should not be set aside and a new trial granted. The rule came for argument before the full Court, and after hearing the pleaders for the respective parties, their Honours upheld the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the notice.

HUMOURS OF THE COMPOSING ROOM.

SOME AMUSING "MIXES."

A CONTRIBUTOR to the December number of "Macmillan" has been keeping note of amusing instances of errors of the Press arising partly from the vile hands which some authors write and partly from the conditions under which compositors work. Even books which have been corrected by authors at their leisure are rarely without lists of "Corrigenda," but the periodical Press is produced in hot haste, and here, as will be expected, the largest crop of blunders has been found. It was in a London newspaper that the late Sir Robert Peel was described as "a party of fiends shooting peasants in Ireland." Nor is this the only occasion on which the "f" in the word friends has accidentally dropped out with some injury to the sense. It is not many years since the readers of an obituary notice were startled to find appended to it the note, "Friends will please accept this intimation." "Macmillan's" contributor cites a theatrical criticism upon a young lady's performance in "The Merchant of Venice," in which it was observed that "her love for Portar made her acting easy." It should have been "her love for Portia." When, on another occasion, a worthy advocate of Female Suffrage was described as "boring her lady hearers to maintain their tights," it was probably guessed that "tights" should have been "rights." It is to be hoped that no more difficulty was experienced in the case of the "handsome breeches, the gift of the bridegroom," which were stated to have been worn by the bridesmaids at a certain wedding. Clearly "breeches" was the word intended. Sometimes the mere parting of two letters has had a disastrous effect, as when the contributor wrote, "The masses believed him," and found that the compositor had made it "Them asses believed him." In another instance it was a mere broken letter that did the mischief, and made the reporter, who had desired to speak only of "shouts," declare that the entire audience "rose and rent the air with their snouts." It was, it seems, a West country journal that one day shocked the readers of an announcement of the death of a gallant officer by describing him as "a battle-scared veteran." This case was considered grave enough to demand the insertion of the following humble apology:

"The editor was deeply grieved to find that through an unfortunate typographical error he was made to describe the late gallant Major H——as a 'battle-scared veteran.' He tenders his sincerest apologies for the mistake to the friends and relatives of the deceased; though to every reader of this journal acquainted with the feats of the Major it must have been apparent that what the editor wrote was 'battle-scarred veteran.'"

Even an error in punctuation may involve serious consequences, though in the examples here given it is only just to the compositors to say that faulty construction must bear part of the blame. Thus a Dublin paper made a reverend gentleman, in discoursing of the evils of intemperance, say:

"It was only last Sunday that a young girl fell from one of the benches of this church, while I was preaching in a beastly state of intoxication."

The writer also quotes from a newspaper the paradoxical statement:

"Avery handsome memorial has been erected in St. Jerom's Cemetery to the late Mr. John Phillips accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

A somewhat different class of Printers' errors are those that arise from what are technically known as "mixes"—that is the accidental running together of sentences or fragments of sentences which have no connexion. It was, it appears, in a London daily paper that a warm eulogy of a new tenor's singing before a fashionable audience concluded with the startling statement, "He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, so that society will for some time be freed from the infliction of his presence." More appropriately, perhaps, there appeared in an Irish journal a description of the labours of Roman Catholic missionaries in Central Africa which ended by saying: "They are accustomed to begin their work by buying heathen children and educating them. The easiest and best way to prepare them is to first wipe them with a clean towel, then place them in dripping pans and bake them until they are tender, after which cut them in slices and cook for several hours." A special ill-luck appears to have waited on the following remarkable instance of a "mix," which is quoted from that well-known Dublin Journal, "Saunders' News-Letter":

Dr. F. has been appointed resident medical officer to the Mater Miserlcordia Hospital. Orders have been issued by the Cemetery Committee for the immediate extension of Glasnevin Cemetery. The works are being executed with the utmost dispatch.

The last instance of "a mix" here given appears to have arisen from the simple accident of a line of type relating to a public meeting finding its way into an announcement in the Births column. The result was the following bewildering paragraph:

On the 3rd inst, at Elkington, the wife of J. S. Terry, schoolmaster,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALE of BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE and CROCKERYWARE, at Allen Building, Hornby Row Fort, will be resumed THIS DAY, at 2 P.M., from lot No. 240

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS! The most reliable and useful present on the Merry occasion is a SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements. The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SOFT FELT HATS.—(Gent's) Black, Grey and Real Silk Lined, Rs. 12-8. The latest Shape Superior Quality.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PASSENGERS BY RAIL.—Gladstone Bags, Kit Bags, Hand Bags, Holdalls, Rugs and Pillows, all New and all Prices.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR XMAS and NEW YEAR.—Numerous and varied Silk Ties and Handkerchiefs, Fitted Suit Cases, Folding Mirrors, Hand-Bags, Collar Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Bags, Silver-mounted Walking Sticks, etc. Inspection invited. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!! Just received for the Season Latest Novelties in all kinds of JEWELLERY.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co. Manufacturing Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

WANTED, BOOK-KEEPER, for a Mercantile firm in Poona. Salary Rs. 60. Apply to "M N," care of this office.

WANTED, a competent ENGINEER, with Second-Class Certificate, for the Twin Screw Hopper Barge, "Tadmarry." Triple Expansion Engines. Salary Rs. 225 per month.—Apply, RESIDENT ENGINEER, Colombo Harbour Works.

WANTED, an experienced HINDU NURSE for the Bhatia Plague Hospital; good salary; with Testimonials. Apply to the MANAGER, Bhatia Plague Hospital, Fort, Mint Road.

TO LET ON LEASE.—Spacious UPSTAIR HALL Measuring 75×30 feet, suitable for Merchants, also suite of rooms consisting of Sitting, Bed and Bath rooms. Best business site in Madras on the Mount Road. Apply G. D. AUGELIS, 117, Mount Road, Madras.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm, vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

FANCY FAIR at PHILLIPS and Co's Byculla Establishment, SHAN PIE, Bargains Balloons, Oracle Butterflies, Band and Refreshments on XMAS EVE 4 to 10 P.M.

SECOND-HAND Celestinas in good order with 3 Music Rolls, Rs 85; Phoenix with 6 Tunes, Rs. 39; Aristons with 6 Tunes, Rs. 25—STEFFEN AUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HOME PRESENTATION.—INDIAN CURIOS, Wooden and Ivory Toys, Brass, Copper and Silver Wares, in great Variety to select from.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-Tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved, its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a further proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. R. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOMSON'S BRONCHIAL or COUGH SYRUP, Excellent preparation for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Cough and Cold in the head, per Bottle As. 14 Apply to TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

SHROFF'S XMAS BAZAAR.—All Latest Novelties in Toys, Dolls, Fancy and useful Presents, at Cheapest Prices. Every requisite for Xmas Trees, at Hornby Row, Fort.

OUR POPULAR FISH POND and New Wheel of Fortune is well worth trying this year. Everyone satisfied. At SHROFF BROS., Hornby Row, Fort.

XMAS CARDS.—We are SELLING OFF all our Cards at 25 per cent. discount. Rare Opportunity to buy good Cards. Cheap. At SHROFF BROS., Fort.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, —180° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-4 and 124° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chaukis, Null Bazar, and Fort.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN. PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known, comfortable, and long-standing European Hotel is open. The most central position is a great advantage to Residents. Cuisine good.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagar's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per Bottle Re. 1-13 and Re. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronised by the Officers of the services as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFEN AUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97. Memo. No. 1735—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ballwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider publication. . . As for Ballwalla's Jagua Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Rs. 2 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ballwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 8 per case.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in Voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Reed and Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving Copper-plate Parties and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
87, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

THE
APOLLO HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
ENTIRE CHANGE
IN THE
COOKROOM STAFF,
AN
EXPERIENCED "CHEF"
HAS BEEN ENGAGED,
All the OLD COOKS have been DISMISSED,
The HOTEL is ENTIRELY UNDER
ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.
THE COOLEST ROOMS
AND THE BEST TABLE in the East.
PRIVATE ROOMS for Small Parties.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
81, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
Millions of every Description for Embroidering,
Ruby Holes for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

THE allotments of IndianCouncil Bills in London yesterday amounted to 40 lakhs, of which Rs. 6,70,000 were to Calcutta, and Rs. 33,30,000 to Bombay. The rate obtained was 1s. 3 19-32d., at which 65 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. There was also an extra allotment to Bombay of 1 lakh, at 1s. 3 11-16d. It was announced that 40 lakhs will be alloted next week. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India remained at 1s. 7-32d.

In consols there was a decline yesterday of 1-8 per cent. to 112 5-8. French Rentes were quoted at 103 *ex*; and Paris Exchange on London was ¼ centime higher, at 25·24½ fcs. Rupee Securities dropped 1-8 per cent. to £61½, and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 117. Bar Silver advanced 1-8d. to 26 7-16d. per oz., but declined 1-8 cent. in New York to 56 7-8 cents, Exchange on London being also lower to the same extent at 4·84¼ dollars.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 35s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 38 1-2s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet; Linseed at 36 1-8s. per 424 lbs., December-January shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 10,000 bales. East Indians continued unchanged for all descriptions, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. per lb. lower, all round. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged in New York at 5 7-8 cents per lb., March and June Futures were both 4 points higher, at 5·84 and 5·98 cents per lb., respectively. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 47,000 bales, and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts...	47,000	43,000	34,000
Four days' do. ...	202,000	228,000	191,000
Since 1st September.....	5,103,000	4,615,000	3,271,000

Locally, a fairly large business has passed in Cotton to-day, in a steady market, with prices Rs. 2 per candy higher. The Mills bought 4,000 bales, and exporters 600 bales.

The advices received by wire this morning from the districts report cotton picking to be general at Beawar, Khangaum, and Barsi; while at Amraoti small quantities are arriving. The weather is seasonable throughout.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,129 bales.
Wheat	11,677 cwts.
Linseed	2,301 ,,
Gingelly Seed	13,104 ,,
Castorseed	974 ,,
Rice	69,164 ,,

FREIGHTS.—A small business is reported in a strong market.

MONEY.—For the second time during the present week the Directors of the Bank of Bombay have thought it advisable to raise the Bank's rate, which, this evening, after being again advanced by one per cent. to-day, stands at 8 per cent.

EXCHANGE has been steady in tone at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 2 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter have continued scarce, but a fair enquiry set in for Bank remittance, which was freely met for December delivery, and a considerable amount changed hands. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 21-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 3 23-32d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 2½d.	,,
France	3 do.	1·67½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak, at 96 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 1-8 for January Account; Threes are nominal.

SHARES.—Prices show some movement to-day, and that of a decidedly downward tendency, as disclosed by our revised list.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cents. Consols	112 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103c.
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-4
Bar Silver	26 7-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mazagon, left here yesterday afternoon.

Dec. 23.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Coromandel, left here at 7 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Sunday next.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Shannon, arrived here at 9 a.m., to-day.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

253-95-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomonje Chotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale—Mansukla D and J—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

378-94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs The Great India Peninsular Railway Company—Little and Co—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

334-97—Dikshit and D—Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee vs Goculdas Gopaldas,

For dismissal under Rule 42.

935-97—Bhaishanker and K—Cullianjee Govindjee vs Manekvaboo and another.

649-97—Andasbi H and D—Kassumalli Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy vs Khanoobai and others—Craigie L and O.

169-97—Little and Co—Haridas Jewraj vs Narbadabai and others—Nanu and H—For Consent Decree.

533-93—Smetham S and N—Mohanlal Mugonbhai and others vs The Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co. Ld—Nanu and H—For an exparte Decree.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Kalooram Hanoomam and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

43-97—In person—Bai Diwali vs Girdhur Dalsukar and others —Mahbhai and J.

33-97—Tyabjee, D. and Co—Abdool Rahiman H Soomar vs Hajee Ebrahim Joosub and another—Khunderao and G.

35-97—In person—Ramuljee Soolianali vs Praiod Moreshwar Tada and another—Hiralal, M and M.

44-97—In person—Balkrishna Ramchundra and others vs Shrichand Jetha and others.

Undefended New Long Causes.

832-97—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vijpal vs Muljee Cullianjee.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Transvaal lines working with heavy delay.

Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.

Cable Cochin China Annam interrupted.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Maowyne and Tiogyneh.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
BART., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Now appearing in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.—APPEARS NEXT WEEK.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

METTAM—December 17, at Cawnpore, the wife of Alfred N. Mottam, of a son.

WINMILL—December 16, at Lucknow, the wife of George Winmill, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, O. and R. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARNOLD—BECKET-CHAMBERS—December 15, at St. Mary Magdelene's Church, Mian Mir, by the Revd. W. Ellison, Chaplain, Herbert Tollemache Arnold, Captain, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, son of the late Revd. Edward G. Arnold and of the Lady Charlotte Arnold, to Eleanor Josephine, daughter of the late H. F. A. Becket-Chambers, N. S. W.

TUATON—WATSON—December 15, at St. Luke's Church, Abbottabad, by the Rev. I. G. S. Syme, Lieutenant Hugh Mitchell Turton, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to Alice Maud, only daughter of A. Watson, Esq., District Judge, Abbottabad.

DEATHS.

TOBIN—December 17, at Mount Abu, after a short but painful illness, Clare Edith Georgie, beloved wife of Major F. J. Tobin, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, Commandant, Mount Abu.

WALFORD—December 18, at Lucknow, Mary Ella, dearly loved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Walford, R.A., aged 31 years.

WEST—December 13, Killed in action, in the Bara Valley, Lieutenant George Maxwell West, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1897.

THE Report of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, on the Plague in Bombay is a valuable addition to the growing volume of literature on a subject which has still a very pressing interest for us all. It is accompanied by the suggestive report of M. W. M. Haffkine, Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, and Dr. Chowksey, the Extra Assistant Health Officer in charge of the Arthur Road Hospital. Some pages of the report of the latter exceed in gruesome interest the striking passages in the most thrilling of Zola's novels; with the added horror that they are not only realistic but true. Mr. Snow deals in a welcome and very necessary sprit of candour with the much misunderstood conditions that attended the development of the disease in the last quarter of the year 1896. The clear and connected narrative discloses circumstances which in the public interest could not possibly be made known at the time, and shows how absurdly wide of the mark was much of the glib criticism indulged in by people who were at no pains to understand the real nature of the dangers then threatening the Bombay community. It also shows that the Health Department, though still doubtful—not without reason—as to the character of the disease, was fully on the alert when the first cases were diagnosed. Considerable additions were made to the number of carts and sweepers employed; men were transferred from other districts to Mandvie and the neighbourhood; all cases of fever were treated as infected; the houses in which they occurred were vigorously overhauled, flushed, and disinfected, and all infected rooms lime-washed. Three engines of the Fire Brigade supplemented the apparatus of the Health Department; the bedding and clothing of the sick were burnt, and that of their neighbours, so far as possible, disinfected. Mr. Snow states in his first page that it is an acknowledged fact that fevers with glandular swellings have been for years known in Bombay. Many Natives of respectability informed him that for years past they had seen cases exactly similar, so far as they could judge, to the ordinary type of bubonic plague. We may recall the fact that cases of fever with bubonic swellings have been frequently seen in the Calcutta hospitals and that they have not been set down to plague. Mr. Snow draws the natural inference from the asserted prevalence of fever with buboes similar to plague in past years in Bombay, that if such were the case the surrounding conditions were not favourable to the spread of the disease, and that the symptoms excited neither attention nor alarm. When the plague came in grim earnest, the non-completion of severing of the city, and its dependence or the halalkhore system nearly proved the ruin of Bombay.

The utterly precarious character of the sanitary system which depends for its continuance from day to day on the reasonableness and sense of duty of six thousand halalkhores, and bigarries from Gujerat and the Deccan, is set forth very clearly in this report. The danger inherent in such a state of things was ever present to previous Commissioners, and notably to Sir Charles Ollivant. To obviate it plans were prepared, and proposals made for connecting houses in the sewered districts with sewers and thus diminish by so much dependence on the vagaries of a very untrustworthy class of men, who on more than one occasion struck work without notice. But ingenious obstruction and endless procrastination left the city practically at the mercy of the halalkhore and biggary class when the plague made its appearance. "Scattered as they are through every portion of the city in large numbers," says the report, "any unrest or tendency to strike among them immediately affects other numerous low-cast natives, and any development of panic or alarm straight way spreads to their immediate surroundings. Among the first to have followed their example would have been the large staffs of labourers employed under the Executive Water and Drainage Engineers, on whom we were largely dependent for carrying on our struggle with the plague." Mr. Snow states—and those who have any knowledge of the actual condition of things a year since will be the last to accuse him of exaggeration—that "on their presence or absence respectively depended the safety or ruin of this vast and important City—a ruin which in the midst of an increasing epidemic like the bubonic plague would have been so absolute and complete as to render even partial recovery a question of years. On these men and their goodwill hung the carrying out of every important measure, and even in ordinary times were they all to remove from the town for a fortnight, Bombay would be converted into a vast dunghill of putrescent ordure. I grasped the hard reality of the situation in the end of September, and determined that whatever else happened the biggarries and halalkhores must be kept together at all hazards, as if they struck work and left, half the inhabitants would speedily follow them, and no single measure could be adopted against plague, nor could even Europeans, Parsis, and high-caste Natives have remained in the city." In the result the halalkhores remained, while half the population fled in panic; but from time to time they were on the point of giving way, and were only kept to their duty by the incessant personal exertions of the Commissioner, the Health Officer, and Mr. Leask, the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Gell. It became absolutely necessary to modify the orders for segregation issued in the beginning of October, the tentative efforts to enforce it creating a wild panic, threatening rioting and general disturbance in which the halalkhores would have sympathised with the rioters, and even the splendid discipline of the police could not be wholly depended on. Segregation was confined within restricted limits. Strange to say the cases of plague so far from increasing in consequence, diminished in number in the ensuing month. The Municipal Commissioner gives it as his opinion that segregation though useful where it is practicable, does not beat down the plague to the extent supposed. It came to pass also that after several months' experience more faith was placed in the unroofing of houses to let in air and sunlight than in disinfectants. The report, indeed, intimates that where the plague is carried from district to district in a large city by the migration of rats the efficacy of all sanitary measures is reduced to a minimum. Some suggestive and very interesting pages describe the manner in which the rats moved from east to west, and then to the north and south carrying the plague with them and ultimately to Bandora and the villages of the Island of Salsette. The same phenomenon was seen at Karachi.

The confession that even the most energetic and costly sanitary measures are minimised and in part nullified by migrations of rats gives special importance to the question of protecting the population so far as may be against the disease with the prophylactic lymph which the labours of M. Haffkine has added to the resources of civilisation. In his report appended to that of the Commissioner it appears that in Bombay and in the Mofussil some sixteen thousand persons have been innoculated in localities where the plague was raging and that the result was a large measure of immunity. Of more than eight thousand persons inoculated in Bombay eighteen were attacked by plague; of these sixteen recovered and only two died; they were unwell when treated and developed plague in twelve hours. The lymph inoculation in Bombay was found to be the most effective means of protection from plague. That experience was confirmed by the results observed in Damaun, Poona, Kirkee, Lanauli, and other places. In Kirkee over fifteen hundred followers of the artillery lived together in lines, where they were subjected to the most rigorous measures for the eradication of the plague when it broke out among them. They were under the direct care of the military authorities, who did not spare any effort to save them. Nearly seven hundred were inoculated by M. Haffkine, eight hundred remaining uninoculated. Amongst the latter there were 143 cases with 85 deaths. If the susceptibility to the disease was the same among the 700 inoculated they would have had 77 deaths: they had but 17. The reduction of mortality amongst the inoculated was 77·9. In Lanauli, in the part of the large village where the disease was raging there lived, according to a detailed census made at the time, over seven hundred inhabitants. More than 300 of these were inoculated. The 400 hundred who were not subjected to that treatment had 94 deaths from plague; at the same proportion 300 inoculated should have had 79 deaths. They had only seven. Here again the reduction of mortality was striking. At Damaun the statistics, verified very rigorously by Surgeon-Major Lyons, were not less impressive. It is therefore with satisfaction that we note that the Municipal Commissioner has recommended, and the Standing Committee has sanctioned, the immediate establishment of a central station for inoculation of all applicants at the house in Nesbit Lane generously lent for the purpose by his Highness Aga Khan. It is to be hoped that this station will be but the first of a number adequate to meet the needs of a population again threatened by the plague. Utilised on an adequate scale, the protective serum would render segregation camps and other forms of quarantine superfluous, thus delivering thousands of people from great inconvenience and some danger, and the city and the Government from an enormous and in large part wasteful expenditure.

A FEW days ago we gave in some detail the figures of the trade of Bombay for the seven months from April 1st to October 31st last, which showed that the transactions in merchandise at this port were between nine and ten crores of rupees less than in the corresponding period of 1896. This sum represents the lion's share of the decline for the whole of India, which was 1,286 lakhs. These figures are important as indicating the extent to which the trade of India was affected during the latter half of the famine period. If the transactions in treasure are included the reduction on the foreign account is only 552 lakhs, and on the same basis the loss for the first six months of the famine period was rather over 10½ crores of rupees. From these figures it appears that the curtailment of trade in the famine period has been about sixteen crores of rupees—a total which would have been much larger but for the heavy speculative demand for silver occasioned in the monsoon by the talk of re-opening the Mints. The imports of treasure during the seven months of this financial year exceeded those of the same period of 1896 by over five crores and the exports by one and a-half crores. As the transactions in treasure during 1896-97 were about a crore below the figures of the previous year, we may put the total loss of mercantile commerce during the period of famine and plague at 21½ crores. In other words, these calamities, besides entailing upon the taxpayer heavy additional burdens, are responsible for a loss of over ten per cent. in our foreign trade. Commerce is subjected to so many influences, both favourable and unfavourable, and the laws of cause and effect are so intricate in regard to its volume, that it is impossible for even so accomplished a statistician as the officer who compiles the reports to ascertain how the loss of business since October 1896 is to be distributed between the two calamities that have marked the history of India during that time. But as rather more than two-thirds of the loss has fallen upon Bombay, it may be assumed that while famine has been the chief cause, plague has played a by-no-means unimportant part in bringing about this result. We may now hope to see a turn of the tide, for the famine is practically a thing of the past, and in its place there are prospects of abundant crops. The plague is still with us, but we may hope that its worst effects upon commerce have passed away and that foreign nations have gained confidence in the measures taken here to ensure the non-exportation of the disease.

The decrease of 622 lakhs on the import side of the account for the seven months mainly occurs in the cotton trade. The shipments of cotton yarn were 28½ lakhs less in value than last year, and the piece-goods went down from 1 633 lakhs to 1,162½ lakhs. The falling off was principally in respect to shipments to Bengal, but was shared in by all the chief ports excepting Madras. Like many of the other items of decrease, it was no doubt mainly attributable to the poverty of the people, brought about by the excessive price of grain. In other manufactured and partly manufactured articles there was a decrease of 162 lakhs out of a total trade of 118 lakhs, and the falling off has been proportionately as large in raw materials and unmanufactured articles. The steady development of the oil trade in recent years does not seem to have been interrupted by the scarcity, and the same remark applies to railway plant and rolling stock (exclusive of Government stores), in which increases are also reported. On the other hand, the value of machinery and mill-work imported was reduced. Turning to the export side of the account it is satisfactory to find that the net decrease only exceeded that in purchases from abroad by about 42 lakhs. The heaviest falling off was in opium, which dropped by nearly one-third—a fact that no doubt contributed to the decision to lower the duty on the drug. Next on the down grade list in point of amount stands cotton, the value of which was 579 lakhs against 719 lakhs. The slowness of the Indian dealer to accommodate his prices to the low quotations for Americans (induced by the prospects of an unequalled harvest in the States) is one of the principal cause of this decrease, while the smaller crop of last year, and the better local demand now that all the Bombay mills are working, are contributory causes. The trade in jute declined by three-quarters of a crore while that in oilseeds was nearly a crore to the bad. The falling off in the yarn trade with China is the principal cause of a decline of 69 lakhs in shipments of cotton yarn, no less than 63 lakhs of the diminution being in respect to the China trade. In piece-goods there was a drop of 15 lakhs, and it is noteworthy that one-fourth of this decline is accounted for by the entire absence of trade this year with Abyssinia. In view of the recent declarations of King Menelik as to his desire to foster trade relations with us, this sudden stoppage of our cotton shipments to his country is very noticeable. The wheat export was valued at 53 lakhs which, although less than half the total of the previous year, was larger than might have been expected in view of the high price of food-stuffs. The rice export declined in value by one-fifth. A small diminution only occurred in the tea export, and the same remark applies to the indigo trade, for which, however, the monsoon months are the off season.

*** THE *Bombay Gazette* will be published as usual to-morrow (Christmas) morning. As, however, the usual holiday must be given, there will be no issue on Monday morning, December 27.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to eight per cent. per annum.

A PARSEE Cricket Team, under the captaincy of Mr. Nadir Panthaky, will shortly proceed on a tour in Upper India. Fixtures have been made with the principal XI.'s of Patiala, Aligbar, and Cawnpur. The Plague Authorities in Bombay have promised to grant a pass-port after a medical examination of the individual members of the team for two successive days before leaving Bombay. The team includes all the principal local Parsee cricketers.

MR. J. B. ALCOCK, I.C.S., has been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. A. Shewan, I.C.S., retiring. Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. Alcock.

THE Municipal Corporation, after prolonged discussion which took up four sittings, yesterday referred the question of amending the law relating to the registration of births and deaths, and the report of the Standing Committee on the question, to a committee.

WE are desired to draw attention to the announcement in our advertisement columns regarding the opening of a public Central Inoculation Station in Nesbit Lane, Magazon. The hours of attendance are given in the advertisement.

THE delivery of the Calcutta and Allahabad post was again over an hour last evening. The time seems to have arrived for a reconsideration of the question of the despatch of the post from up-country. On Saturdays the mails reach in time to go on board at the appointed hour. On other days the delivery is far more frequently later than punctual.

A BATCH of instructions for observing the eclipse of the sun in January 22 has been drawn up and published by Professor K. D. Naegamvala, of the College of Science, Poona. To the work is added a chart and plates. Copies of the "Instructions" will be supplied gratis to amateur astronomers on their applying to the superintendent of the Government Central Press.

FOLLOWING the lead of the enterprising newspapers of Penang and Singapore, the *Statesman* of Calcutta has issued a series of "Art Supplements," that is to say, coloured advertisement sheets. In these, a portrait of Her Majesty and a couple of scenes of Calcutta are each surrounded by a halo of advertisements of local business concerns. The supplements are fairly good specimens of red and yellow colour printing.

MR. S. PADAMJI, Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Dec. 21 was 835, giving a death-rate of 51·12 per annum per thousand as against 81·24 the corresponding period of last year, and 38·09 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 212 died from fevers, of which 158

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEFEAT OF A BRITISH DETACHMENT IN BORNEO.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Reuter wires from Labuan that a small expedition consisting of fifty Police from Borneo attacked the fort of the rebel, Mat Salleh, and were compelled to beat a retreat, losing Adjutant Jones and six Sikhs killed and seven wounded.

THE OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

Nine hundred Egyptian troops have arrived at Kassala and hoisted the Egyptian flag beside the Italian. A formal transfer of the place will be made at Christmas.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN CHINA.

Russia demands the dismissal of all the English engineers employed on Chinese railways.

Russian Military instructors will replace German in the Chinese Army.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent states that the Chinese will reconstruct the forts at Port Arthur under Russian supervision and with Russian money.

This points to the permanent Russian occupation of the place.

AMERICA AND THE CHINA QUESTION.

Dec. 22.

It is understood that the Washington Government has been sounded as to their views on the present position of affairs in China, and that they have replied that America has no interest in the territorial question, the protection of established American interests being her sole concern.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE FRONTIER WAR.

Lord Wolseley, speaking at the Sandhurst inspection, said the present campaign on our Indian frontier was the most trying and difficult one we had undertaken for many years, and the army taking part in it had fully maintained its reputation.

NEW RUSSIAN BANK IN KOREA.

The statutes of a new Russo-Korean Bank with a capital of half-a-million roubles have been officially published at St. Petersburg.

The Russian press dilate upon the immense importance of the Bank developing Russian interest and strengthening Russian influence.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Dilwara has sailed for Bombay.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed Government pointing out the great evils of the prolonged uncertainty in Exchange, and inquiring whether now that the Silver standard has been definitely, abandoned in India, Government have in contemplation any measures for the introduction of a Gold standard; and I if so, whether they will state what these measures are with a view to their discussion and also to relieve the minds of the bankers and traders whose operations under the present circumstances are surrounded with the greatest difficulty and uncertainty.

In this connection the Chamber refers to the fact that the mercantile community is unable to perceive grounds for the confidence expressed by Government that the period of fluctuation is approaching termination.

WINTER RICE CROP IN BENGAL.

The final official report on the Winter rice crop in Bengal now published estimates the total yield at 391,437,000 cwt., compared with 148,541,100 cwt. last year.

It appears the prospects generally have continued to improve since October, when the last forecast was issued, and the crop is now reported as averaging well over sixteen annas throughout the province.

COST OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Steps are being taken to expedite the submission and payment of all claims upon Government connected with the frontier, so that the cost of the Military operations may be as far as possible included in the year's accounts.

BRANCH RAILWAY FROM WADWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Government have sanctioned the construction by the Dhrangadhra State of a metre-gauge Branch Railway, twenty-one miles from Wadhwan to Dhrangadhra.

THE PLAGUE IN JULLUNDER.

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

In the case of the village of Berampur, in Jullunder district, where the plague has recently spread a difficulty has arisen on account of caste customs which the regulations introduced to check the spread of the disease necessarily affected. In this village there are a number of Rajput settlers, whose women-folk are Purdah-nashins.

The Deputy Commissioner visited the infected locality, the other day, in order to make arrangements for putting people out in a segregation camp; but he was compelled to defer business on account of representations made on behalf of the women of the Rajputs who could not be induced to accept the accomodation provided indiscriminately for all classes in camp.

Under these circumstances it was decided to remove only those who were actually infected with plague for the present, and the matter has been brought to the notice of Government for orders which are now awaited before any further action is taken by the local authorities.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Dec. 23.

There were 38 cases and 21 deaths recorded in the City, to-day; 6 cases and 11 deaths in the Cantonment; in the District 4 cases and 3 deaths imported, and 8 cases and 5 deaths indigenous.

In the General Plague Hospital 27 were admitted and 16 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 6 were admitted and 5 died; in the Hindu 3 were admitted, 6 discharged cured, and 2 died; in the Guzerati 2 were admitted and one died; and four were discharged cured from the Jew Hospital.

EUROPEAN PLAGUE PATIENT.

Dr. Herbert Knapp, who recently came from England, has been found suffering from plague, and is admitted in the Sassoon General Hospital.

ANOTHER PERSONATION CASE.

Maruti Anant, clerk in the General Plague Hospital, and Mahadu Bagaji, head constable, doing duty in the General Hospital, were sentenced by the City Magistrate to nine months' imprisonment for personating, the former as doctor and the latter as his assistant.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The train in which Lord Sandhurst left on Tuesday morning for Mahableshwar ran into a trolly, a few stations beyond Poona. Fortunately there was no one in the trolly, and the train continued its journey.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The following notification was issued yesterday:—"Transvaal lines working with heavy [illegible]"

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

STRAY SHOTS INTO CAMP.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, Dec. 23.

A few shots were fired, yesterday evening, at one of the piequets from the hills, north-west of the camp. No casualties occurred. The K. O. Y. L. I. marched in to-day from Bara, replacing the Northamptons, who leave for Peshawar to-morrow.

An 18-foot graded road to Bara is to be commenced at once.

THE COLOUR-SERGEANT IN CAPTIVITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Road-making to the mouth of the Khyber is progressing, but the date of General Lockhart's advance has not yet been announced.

The wounded Colour-Sergeant of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was taken prisoner by the tribesmen in one of the rear-guard actions in Bara Valley, is still in captivity. He appears, however, to be being well treated, the Malik into whose hands he has fallen evidently appreciating the fact that his own interests lie in protecting his prisoner from the fanaticism of his followers.

THE QUESTION OF THE KHYBER.

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

It is reported from Peshawar that orders have been issued for placing Ali Musjid, Fort Maude, and Lundi Kotal in a state of defence, and telegraphic communication with the last named post will be established at once. The Khyber Pass will be occupied from Fort Maude to Lundi Kotal by the Khyber Rifles. The idea, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," seems to be to draw off any opposition from the north side of the pass by a movement of the 1st Division in the Bazar Valley, and allow General Hammond's Column to move freely down the pass and link up Lundi Kotal and Jamrud. These dispositions indicate the intention to occupy the Khyber in force pending settlement with the Afridis regarding the future administration of Khyber territory. It is expected that occupation of the pass by General Hammond's troops will be complete by the end of the first week in January.

It is reported that the Reservists of the Punjabi Regiments have been called out, it being found inexpedient in the present state of our relations with the Afridis and Orakzais to allow reservists from those tribes to cross the British frontier in order to rejoin their regiments.

AFRIDI LOYALTY.

Many piteous appeals from Afridi officers and men now serving in our Native regiments with the expeditions on the frontier have been received by the Commanding officers of regiments and brigades for some steps to be taken by Government to assure them of the safety of their families in Tirah hills who are suffering greatly in consequence of the viscissitudes of the present war and the forced absence of men from their homes. These people are objects of suspicion to the rest on account of the loyalty of their husbands and brothers in remaining in British service after the outbreak, and it is suggested, says our Lahore contemporary, that Government should make allowance for them in the peculiar circumstances of their position and permit a few men from each regiment to visit their country and ascertain the facts with a view to providing for their safety.

RIFLE THIEVING.

On the night of the 21st instant four Lee-Metford rifles and one L. M. carbine were stolen from the tents of the British Field Hospital at Kohat.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Sir George Cotton presided, yesterday, at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held at 3-30 p.m., to consider the report of the Standing Committee regarding the amendment of the law relating to the registration of births and deaths.

Dr. Dinshaw Master, who resumed the debate, proposed an amendment to the effect that the report be recorded.

Mr. Jamsetjee Cutsetjee Jamsetjee proposed that the question be referred to a committee with a request to submit their report within a month.

Mr. Mir Aun Alf seconded the amendment.

Messrs. Unwalla, Cuffe and Ibrahim Rahimtula strongly opposed the reference of the report to a committee. The Standing Committee had considered the question very carefully, and there was no chance of the public accepting a belief that the deliberations of this committee would be productive of results better than those of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed was of opinion that the existing provisions of the law were sufficient to secure accurate vital statistics.

Dr. Katrak pointed out that at the time of the passing of the Municipal Act all the amendments would be taken into consideration in future. Therefore all those amendments should be withdrawn, and the report should be adopted unanimously.

Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai supported the amendment of appointing a committee who would again consider the whole question in the light of the discussion which had taken place at the Corporation.

Dr. Bahadurji heartily supported the appointment of a committee, and withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Jamsetji's amendment.

Dr. Viegas and Mr. Dikshit were in favour of accepting the report of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Shroff was afraid a committee would prove a failure if one was appointed to consider the whole question.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra finally replying to the whole debate,

The amendment for appointing a committee was put to vote and carried, the original motion and other amendments being rejected.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN SIND.

The following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's visit to Sind, in January next:—

January 8th, Saturday—Leave Bombay by British India mail steamer 2 p.m.

January 9th, Sunday—At sea.

January 10th, Monday—Arrive Karachi, daylight; and leave Karachi Cantonment station at 10-40 p.m.

January 11th, Tuesday—Arrive Jacobabad 1-50 p.m.

January 12th Wednesday and 13th Thursday—Stop at Jacobabad.

January 14th, Friday—Leave Jacobabad 2-25 pm.

January 15th, Saturday—Arrive Karachi, 6-45 a.m.; and leave Karachi 4 p.m.

January 16th, Sunday, and 17th Monday—At sea.

January 18th, Tuesday—Arrive Bombay 10 a.m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by the following Staff:—Major Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. A. M. Jackson, Private Secretary; Captain the Hon'ble Heneage, A.-D.-C., and Captain A. D. Young, A.-D.-C.

R. OWEN, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

When we referred, a few weeks ago, writes a contemporary, to Master Jack Cooke, of Manchester, the eleven-year-old boy preacher, we thought that for a time at any rate the country would hold the fort against all comers in this respect. But field against all comers in this respect. But field against all comers on account of a still younger marvel, in the person of John Wesley Shields, who, although only eight years old, has made his name as a pulpit orator. It is only lately that young Shields has developed the oratorical powers which bring him large congregations at St. Paul's Methodist Church, Atalanta. He is described as a little black-eyed boy with a slight impediment in his speech, but with all the air and dignity of bearing of a full-grown man. Despite his natural failing, however, his delivery is described as very fine, and he is also a very intelligent and interesting conversationalist.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Except in the iron smelting and iron and steel manufacturing branches, which continue active in spite of the continuance of the engineering dispute there is nothing of a cheering kind in the aspect of the leading industries of the country. The demand for shipbuilding plates, for structural iron and steel, for railway plant, and for miscellaneous forms of metal, is well maintained. Moreover, the engineering establishments affected by the dispute are by no means idle, most of them having a considerable number of non-union workmen fully employed. Even the building and equipment of steamers is proceeding steadily, although at a diminished rate, and the orders for new shipping received by shipbuilders have been large during the past month, a fact which accounts very much for the sustained buying of steel plates for forward delivery. On the other hand, the textile industries show no improvement. The position of the cotton industry has not become better during the month, and in the woollen and worsted manufacturing districts the state of business is less encouraging owing partly to the relatively high prices of raw wool, partly to the slacker demand in the home trade, and partly to the inactivity in the export departments, particularly that of the United States. Some uncertainty has been caused during November by the varying aspect of the wages dispute in the spinning branches of the cotton industry. The operatives declined to concede the 5 per cent. reduction asked by the employers, though subsequently the principle of arbitration was agreed to between representatives of both parties. It has, however, proved impossible to arrange regarding the date from which the state of trade was to be considered by the arbitrator. Anyhow, the prevailing opinion is that a general stoppage of spindles is most unlikely, because now, as a rule, spinners have a profitable margin between the cost of cotton and the price of yarns. It must be observed, however, that the textile industries on the Continent, and the cotton manufacturing trade in the United States are showing distinct signs of over-production. At some of the Continental textile centres, financial weakness is becoming apparent, the consequence of undue extension and reduced demand for manufactured goods. Under the influence of the large movement of the cotton crop in America, opinion has became more pronounced in favour of the estimates that this season's crop will prove to be by far the largest crop ever grown. Mr. Henry Neill has given his final estimate as 10,500,000 bales, but owing to exceptionally favourable weather for the growth and maturing of the top crop probably 250,000 bales more, or possibly 500,000 bales, may be gathered. An ample supply for all requirements is assured, and the questions are—What surplus may there be to carry over to next season, and what will be the lowest price touched this season? These are matters on which those interested must form their own opinions. Spinners have already bought a portion of their requirements, but lately have shown more disposition to watch events, on the assumption that the weight of cotton yet to be sold, will sooner or later cause a fall in price. During November "spot" quotations for middling American have only varied 1-8d. The estimate of 6,250,000 cantars as the probable yield of the Egyptian cotton crop is also a record one. The quotation of good fair Egyptian had fallen ¼d during the month.

The Glasgow Turkey Red Dyers are greatly displeased with the new rules of the Government of India regarding the manner in which bundles of dyed yarns intended to be imported into India should be marked. The rules were considered at a meeting at which the following firms were represented:—Wm. Sterling and Sons, Archibald Orr Ewing and Co., John Orr Ewing and Co., T. P. Miller and Co., Alexander Reid and Sons, David Miller and Co., Wm. Turner and Co., J. [illegible] W. Campbell. These firms practically represent the whole of the Scotch and the majority of the British dyers of cotton yarns exported to India and Burmah, and they express their disappointment that any change in the law should have been made without giving them and all others immediately interested in the trade an opportunity of expressing an opinion. The new rule which it is proposed to substitute for the existing rule dated the 13th November, 1891, will, in their opinion, inflict a great injury upon their trade by giving advantages to the dishonest trader, and they cannot too strongly protest against it. By this new rule, the Government will insist upon a new trade description being placed upon dyed cotton yarns which no Custom House official can possibly decide to be true or false, for no expert can determine what was the exact count of the original grey or undyed yarns. The dyers maintain that a trade description should, as nearly as possible, describe the actual state of an article as it is presented for sale, and that if an attempt is made to demand a description of an article as it was at some former period of its existence which cannot be proved or disproved, the door is thereby opened for misrepresentation, deception, and fraud. The new rule, they are confident, will give a direct encouragement to false declarations being made, and in the case of imports into India from foreign countries, it is apparent to them that the means of detection will be quite impossible. Moreover, they point out that such fraudulent importations would, by reason of the declaration, be placed on an equality with yarns which are honestly marked. They are satisfied with the existing law, which only came into operation after the fullest discussion, and the hope that the matter will be reconsidered by the Government and the promulgation of any further Notification be delayed for at least six months. They are supported in their views by the principal exporters of cotton dyed yarns from Glasgow.

Recently published consular reports from Persia show that cotton goods continue to be the most important articles of the commerce there. They are imported chiefly from England, but Russia, owing to its vicinity, has succeeded in introducing considerable quantities into Northern Persia. In all financial and commercial operations an intermediary called a *tellal* must be employed; very long credits are always granted, and it is difficult for a European house to transact business in Persia without a representative. The woollen goods used are generally of inferior quality, and come from Austria and Germany; silk comes from France, Germany, and Italy. Most of the silk produced in Persia is consumed locally; the rest goes to Russia, and in small quantities to England. Tea, which may be called the national drink, comes from China and India, and sells at about 2s. per lb. The consumption of sugar is large, and it is imported from France and Russia. There have recently been constructed at Kiserek, about 15 miles from Teheran, an establishment with Belgian capital, the production of which will probably decrease the import of sugar into the the country. The importation of arms is prohibited, but the majority of the inhabitants are provided with them; there is much smuggling carried on in these articles, parts of guns being frequently concealed in bales of cotton. In the export trade opium is one of the most important articles. Persian opium in not so highly valued as that from Turkey, owing to the fact that it is frequently adulterated. The opium sent to London is prepared in a different manner from that exported to China. If the roads were better, wool would become a prominent item in the export trade. There are millions of sheep, and the wool is of good quality. Much of it goes to Russia, some to France, or *via* Marseilles to the United States; a certain proportion is used locally in the manufacture of carpets, &c. Cotton grows readily, and during the American Civil War, when there were no exports from that country, the Persian production reached enormous proportions, but it subsequently fell to its ordinary level. There are excellent fruits in Persia, and large quantities are dried for export. The commerce in gum Arabic and tragacanth is important. The chief centres for the manufacture of carpets are Sunbarrabad, Korassan, Chiraz, and Kurdistan. In the first named place, one house alone employs more than 10,000 workmen. In the manufacture of carpets a workman receives a little over three half-pence a day, and a carpet worth £8 is sometimes in the hands of three workmen for some six months. The raw materials cost very little, as cotton and wool can be obtained at a very low price in Persia.

In a Consular report on the trade and agriculture of Khorasan, it is stated that tea and indigo are by far the most important articles of trade which might continue to be exported from India to Meshed for its local requirements, and even for the the Central Asian market. Indigo cannot be produced in Russia, so that Indian manufacturers need have no fear of Russian competition in this article. Despite the increased use of Russian cotton prints, indigo is likely to continue to be consumed in considerable quantities in Persia, but the quality of the Sindh indigo is very inferior. Russia has begun to cultivate tea in the Batoum district with some success, and it is reported that the manufacturers there have undertaken to produce sufficient in a few years for the requirements of the whole of the Central Asian market. This report, however, requires confirmation. It is believed that Anglo-Indian manufacturers have still an opportunity to improve their black tea trade with Persia, and to revive their green tea trade with Central Asia. Most of the trade between India and Meshed has lately come through the Persian Gulf, and taken the Bundar Abbas route. But with a view to removing the many obstacles which traders have to contend with on this and all other roads to Khorasan, and in order to improve British trade the Indian Government made arrangements in December 1896 to open a new direct and easy trade route between India and Eastern Persia. This route starts from Quetta, and the distance by it to Meshed is 1,092 miles. Wells have been sunk at convenient intervals, and levy posts established at different stages, to secure the safety of the caravans. As the new road passes entirely through territory under British control, as far as the border of Sistan, the caravans have no fear of the imposition of heavy dues by Afghan officials or of Baluch raids. Camel-grazing and wood are procurable at every stage, and grass at most stations, while arrangements are being made for the provision of grain also. Cheap camel transport is available at Quetta, in Sistan, and other places on the road. Although the distance is 126 miles longer than that of the Bandar Abbas-Kirman route, yet the journey would only occupy about two months, instead of at least 75 days or three months. With proper forwarding agents at Quetta, and carriers engaged for the whole journey, the goods would be sent from Quetta to Meshed without changing hands or delay in transit, as there are no towns on the roads, and no Customs officials to interfere with the caravan. The Customs officials at Sistan would give passes free of charge to the carriers, and 5 per cent *ad val.* duty would be paid at Meshed. The road is already showing signs of becoming very popular, and is likely to expand British Indian trade with Khorasan to a great extent.

The Tamatave correspondent of the "British Trade Journal" states that, although the foreign mercantile residence in the island are generally satisfied with the nearer approach to order which has followed the administration of General Gallieni, most of them have found their business completely disorganised since the application of the new Customs tariff. There is, in fact, a great outcry against it, not only in respect of the heavy duties imposed under it, but also because of the unbusiness-like manner in which it is administered by the Customhouse officials. These appear to be unable to understand the regulations, and are subjecting imported goods to treatment of the most annoying kind, involving merchants in serious and unnecessary losses. Examples are given of numerous kinds of merchandise, the packages of which are opened, rendering the goods unmerchantable, and and heavy fines imposed on the most trivial excuses. Of these fines, it is stated, one-third is given to the officials, who are thus interested in extorting money from importers "to supplement their miserable pay and enable them to return to France." Amongst the articles which are subjected to this damaging treatment are tea, petroleum, pickles, and cotton goods. In the last named instance the authorities insist on all packages being opened and every piece weighed and measured. In the case of hermetically sealed packages of tea, all must be opened and the contents poured out in bulk, in order that the covering material of each may be separately weighed, the tea being thus practically ruined as an article of regular commerce.

Notwithstanding the obstacles placed in the way of equipping new steamers consequent upon the engineering dispute, the tonnage launched from Scotch ship-building yards during November was very considerable, amounting to not less than 38,055 tons, against 44,543 tons in 1896, 31,756 tons in 1895, and 19,849 tons in 1894. It appears that the marine engineering establishments have been able to continue operations by means of non-union workmen, though not to anything like the full extent of their capacity. In the eleven months ended November 30, the total launchings were 298,207 tons, against 366,221 tons in the corresponding period of 1896, 349,635 tons in 1895, and 324,953 in 1894. Among the vessels put into the water last month were a screw steamer of 8,000 tons for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company; one of 1,035 tons for the Finska Steamship Company, Helsingfors; one of 1,000 tons for the United Steamship Company, Copenhagen; and one of 640 tons for a Norwegian owner. New contracts were entered into by Scotch builders during last month for vessels of an aggregate tonnage of about 50,000 tons, an amount exceeding substantially the average rate of production.

The wail of disappointment with which the Royal Commissioner's Report on the industrial position in the West Indies was first greeted by the colonial press seems to have subsided, and beyond a few growls from Jamaica at being left out in the cold, the papers show a passive attitude, encouraged for the moment by favourable crop prospects. In British Guiana several important estates have thrown up Sugar, and in Barbados the number of planters forced into Chancery through inability to meet their obligations is painfully on the increase. Out of 430 sugar plantations in the latter colony, with an acreage of 106,560 acres, no less than 142, containing 44,937 acres, are owned by absentee proprietors financed in many cases by the West Indian *deus ex machina*, the Colonial Bank. The shares of that sorely-tried institution have fallen five points since we recently drew attention to its position, and we fear that the sugar-coated pill has only commenced to act.

MILITARY NEWS.

The hired transport Avoca arrives at Calicut on 31st December, at Karachi, 5th January, and leaves the latter port on the 7th or 8th.

Surgeon-Colonel R. C. Eaton and Surgeon-Major G. F. Poynder have been placed under orders for duty in India, and will join the Bombay Command.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—2-2nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant H. T. Fulton 39th Garhwal Rifles to be Wing Officer vice Captain Strachey. 2nd Madras Lancers.—Lieutenant G. R. P. Wheatley, 24th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 29th Madras Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant N. M. Geoghegan to be Officiating Wing Officer. 6th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. H. Alexander to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Rooms, appointed Squadron Commander. Bombay Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hoskyns, R. E., to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Orpen, vacated. 10th Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieutenant H. C. Hill, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Captain Saxton. Corps of Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant A. C. Scott, R. E. is posted to No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers, with the Tirah Force.—as an additional Company Officer Military Works.—On return from Field Service Lieutenant H. Biddulph is posted to the Punjab Command and Lieutenant R. P. T. Hawksley to the Bengal Command. Staff College, Entrance Examination.—Military History.—At the examination for the entrance to the Staff College, August, 1898, the subject of the second paper in Military History will be General Jackson's Campaign in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, 1861-62.

THE VACANCY IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A most eager canvas has been carried on by the four candidates in the field for the representation of the Municipal Corporation upon the Legislative Council rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. P. M. Mehta. The rivalry of the candidates thirsting for the honour has led the friends of Mr. Mehta to ask the question whether after all his resignation is called for, seeing that the Improvement Bill has not yet been introduced, and in view of Lord Sandhurst's projected visit to Karachi cannot well be brought forward until about the 20th of January. Mr. Mehta has booked his passage for January 29th, and will reach Bombay about the middle of February. As the Bill will necessarily be a somewhat complicated one, it is not likely that it will be through the Select Committee and ready for second reading until then. The unavoidable delays that have occurred in the introduction of the measure have thus made it possible for the representation of the Municipality to be continued in Mr. Mehta's hands, without that body being deprived of his services while the Bill is under consideration. Under these circumstances some of Mr. Mehta's friends wired to him on Saturday asking if he was willing that they should propose him as a candidate for the existing vacancy. A similar telegram was forwarded by Sir George Cotton on Monday afternoon, and on Wednesday an affirmative reply was received. Mr. Cuffe has given notice of his intention to propose the re-election of Mr. Mehta at the meeting to be held on Thursday, January 6th, when the question of filling up the existing vacancy will be brought forward, and the motion is to be seconded by Mr. Wacha. Should all or any of the other candidates who are now vigorously pressing their claims continue their candidature, the voting will probably be by ballot, Dr. Bahadurji having given notice to move the adoption of that method of ascertaining the desires of the majority of the members.

A MONTH AT SEA IN AN OPEN BOAT.

RESCUE BY R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The R. I. M. S. Canning left Rangoon on the 14th instant, with the 13th Regiment, Madras Infantry, for False Point. During the passage on the 15th instant, at 11-30 a.m., in Latitude 16°-28'-20" N. and Longitude 92°-27'-50" E., sighted a boat four points on the port bow, at once stood down for her, and when alongside found seven Burmans, five of whom were praying. One could only just lift his head and the other seemed to be dead. When the Canning got them on board they were placed in the hospital, for six out of the number required medical attendance. The other man stated that they were from Sandeway bound for their village Na-oung-choung, near Chatwe, after having disposed of a cargo of rice, but were dismasted and blown out to sea, and had been drifting about for the last month. For days they had been living on plain rice soaked in salt water and for several days had no water to drink. One man, named Aung Zah, had died through exhaustion and want of water. When the Canning picked them up the boat was being followed by a number of sharks.

The length of the boat was 45 feet and 3 inches and beam 11 feet 7 inches. She was in a sinking condition and half full of water. Her condition as to sea-worthiness may be imagined when it is recorded that when Captain Rose tried to take her in tow she fell to pieces after the engines had only been going slow for a few minutes. The men were to be taken to Moulmein and handed over to the local authorities.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

Another round of the "Forty Twa" competition was played yesterday morning. There were over twenty competitors, and eleven of the number had net scores ranging from 40 to 44. Mr. G. S. Forsyth made an unexpectedly good round of 43, and having an allowance of 6 was an easy winner with a net score of 37. Mr. P. H. C. Merryweather standing second on the last with a net total of 40. Subjoined are the scores:—

	Score.	H'cap. Allowance.	Net Total.
G. S. Forsyth	43	6	37
P. H. C. Merryweather	48	8	40
O. Marshall	41	Scr.	41
S. J. Chanuler	45	4	41
E. B. Raikes	42	Scr.	42
L. Stansfield	48	6	42
F. M. Brown	53	11	42
H. Bromley	50	7	43
J. C. Kiddle	48	5	43
H. F. Weston	55	12	43
G. McLaren	49	5	44
C. St. Paul	46	2	44

The other players had higher net scores or sent in no return.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP SIMLA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Simla, Captain C. G. W. Field, arrived in harbour on Wednesday night, from Southampton, which port she left on the 1st December, and called at Port Said on the 11th, and Suez on the 12th instant. She has brought drafts of different regiments, consisting of 47 officers, 12 ladies, and 8 children, 12 Warrant officers, 7 wives, 4 children, 1,192 Non-Commissioned officers and men, 53 women, and 32 children. There were two deaths during the voyage; one was Private T. Candy, of the 1st Bn. Devonshire Regiment, on the 6th instant, and the other a child of Captain L. H. Orde, 1st East York Regiment—both being buried at sea. The Simla encountered a north-north-east gale in the Bay of Biscay and north-west gale off Cape Bongaroni, the vessel rolling very heavily. From Malta to Port Said moderate winds and fine weather were experienced. In the Red Sea the Simla had moderate and fine weather. From Aden to Bombay she experienced moderate and fresh monsoon and westerly currents.

The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs M D Saunders, R A	Surg Major R Porter, A M Staff
Surg Lieut Col and Mrs J J Morris and child, A M Staff	Surg Lieut and Mrs R J Blackham, A M Staff
Lieut and Mrs J A Thicknesse, 1st Somerset L I	Lieut Col and Mrs C R W Hervey, R A
Major W B Copper, 1st Shropshire L I	Lieut Col and Mrs P S Druitt, 2nd R Munster Fusiliers
Lieut H L Smyth, 1st Shropshire L I	Surg Col J H Hughes, A M Staff
Capt O C J Hallum, 2nd Rifle Brigade	Surg Major A P H Griffiths, A M Staff
Lieut H Nelson, 2nd Border Regt	Surg Major and Mrs W B Thomson and 2 children, A M Staff
Capt and Mrs H Gore, Connaught Rangers	Surg Major P T Dempsey, A M Staff
Lieut C H F Price, 1st D C L I	Surg Major and Mrs A H Barlton and 2 children, A M Staff
2nd Lieut H A Carter, 1st D C L I	Surg Capt St J B Kellery, A M Staff
Major F C Herbert, 1st Royal Fusiliers	Major T R Harkness, R A
Lieut C T Morris, 2nd York Regt	Capt T L Coxhead, R A
Lieut W J Roskell, 2nd York Regt	Lieut W Stirling, R A
Lieut G B Arbourn, 1st Shropshire Regt	Lieut H S J Cruickshank, R A
Lieut R W Young, 1st D C L I	Lieut W H L Cantlie, R A
Lieut E A Lang, 2nd Durham L I	Major and Mrs C B Mayne and 3 children, R E
Lieut A F H Pigott, 2nd Border Regt	2nd Lieut J H Kitchin, 1st Dorset Regt
Capt and Mrs L H Orde, 1st East York Regt	2nd Lieut C R Berkeley, 2nd Welsh Regt
2nd Lieut C P Berthon, 1st East York Regt	2nd Lieut R H Saunders, 2nd R Irish Rifles
2nd Lieut T A Headlam, 1st East York Regt	Major R M Crofton, R H A
Capt A R Reade, 2nd Welsh Regt	2nd Lieut W H Darley, 1st Devon Regt
Lieut G H Stevenson, 2nd Welsh Regt	Lieut L E Lingard, I N Service
Capt A E Congdon, 2nd Royal Fusiliers	Revd H P Edge, Acting C E Chaplain
Capt H M Campbell, R A	Revd M Lawrenson, Acting R C Chaplain

Lady Frederick Cavendish, presiding at a drawing-room meeting in Eccleston-square in support of a movement to found an Industrial Training College in Mashonaland as a memorial to Bishop Knight Bruce, spoke—as the Archbishop of Capetown did last week in Exeter Hall—of the extraordinary ignorance in this country of the geography of South Africa. In her own experience she had found it a very fascinating place, and from her knowledge of the present Bishop of Mashonaland, now working with such inadequate help at Bulawayo, she was sure that he was the right man in the right place. Mrs. Herbert asked what the Church was doing for the miners, speculators, merchants and clerks drawn to a great territory which the genius and ambition of a great man had placed at the feet of the English people.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE LAW OF SEDITION.

MR. CHALMERS' SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers in introducing the Bill to amend the Penal Code:—

Mr. Chalmers said he would like, with His Excellency's permission, to make a few remarks on some amendments which the Government intend to propose for consideration, during the Committee stage of those measures. He said:—As the Council are aware, recent events in India have called prominent attention to the law relating to seditious utterances and writings. We have had anxiously to consider the state of the law regarding these matters, and to decide whether, and in what respects, it required amendment. We determined that we would do nothing hastilily, and that the course we adopted should be the result of cool and deliberate consideration. Two different lines of action were open to us. The first was to re-enact a press-law similar to the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. The second was to amend the general law relating to sedition and cognate offences, so as to make it efficient for its purpose. We have come to the conclusion that the second course is the right one for us to take.

OBJECTIONS TO A PRESS LAW.

But as we have been strongly urged by many whose opinion is of great weight to re-enact a press law, perhaps I may be allowed to state briefly our grounds of obection to that course. The essential feature of the Act of 1878 was executive control over the writing of the vernacular press. That principle appears to us to be objectionable on two grounds. In the first place we see no reason for drawing any distinction between the vernacular press and any other press. As regards liberty of speech there should be one and the same law for all subjects of Her Majesty, without reference to the particular language in which they may express their opinions. In the second place we have no quarrel with the press, and no desire to control it. We welcome all fair, candid and honest criticism, and, speaking for ourselves, we care very little as to the terms or language in which such criticism may be expressed. The essential principle of English law is this. Every man is free to speak, write and print whatever he pleases, without asking the leave or permission of any authority. But if he speaks, writes or prints anything which contravenes the law of the land, he is liable to be proceeded against and punished. As long as a man keeps within the law no one can interfere with him. But if he breaks the law, he is liable to punishment by a court of justice in the ordinary course of law. This seems to us a sound and healthy guiding principle and we have determined to adhere to it. But we are also determined that the law shall not be a dead letter, and that offenders against the law of the land shall be capable of being promptly brought to book.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Having come to this conclusion we had to decide what amendments in the general law were necessary. I am glad to say they are but few. The first question for consideration was whether we should amend section 124A. of the Indian Penal Code, which deals with the offence of exciting disaffection against the Government, or as it is called in England sedition. I cannot say that that section strikes me as a model of clear drafting. The section was introduced into the Penal Code by Sir Fitzjames Stephen in 1870. In introducing the Bill I believe he stated that his intention was to assimilate the law of India to the law of England as regards the offence of sedition. The interpretation of the section has recently been discussed before the Calcutta, Bombay, and Allahabad High Courts, and it has been interpreted in accordance with English law. The result of the cases is to establish that it is a criminal offence to stir up feelings of contempt or hatred for the Government, and that such conduct is none the less an offence because resort to actual violence is not advocated. But no one can read the able arguments addressed to the courts by counsel for the accused in the *Bangobasi* and Tilak cases without coming to the conclusion that the law might be expressed in clearer and more unequivocal terms. When law is codified the codes should be as explicit as possible. Moreover, though the Calcutta, Bombay, and Allahabad Judges have substantially agreed in the interpretation of section 124A., their decisions are not technically binding on other High Courts.

Having regard to these considerations we think it is desirable to amend and redraft section 124A., so as to bring it clearly into accord with English law. In England, words spoken or written, with seditious intent constitute a criminal offence, and the intent is presumed from the natural meaning of the words themselves, without reference to the actual feelings of the person who used them. In other words, the law applies a purely objective test. A seditious intention is thus defined in Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law (Ed. 5, Art. 93, pages 70-71). It is "an intention to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection against the person of her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or the Government of the United Kingdom, as by law established or either House of Parliament or the administration of justice, or to excite her Majesty's subjects to attempt otherwise than for lawful means the alteration of any matter in Church or State, or to raise discontent or disaffection among her Majesty's subjects or to promote feelings of hostility or ill-will between different classes of such subjects."

Now, adapting that definition to the language of the Indian Penal Code, and the circumstances of India, we propose that section 124A, shall be repealed and that the following section shall be substituted therefor:—"124A. Whoever by words either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite, disaffection towards her Majesty or the Government, or promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation 1.—The expression 'disaffection' includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity or ill-will. Explanation 2.—Comments on the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatr d, contempt or disaffection do not constitute an offence."

AFFIRMING, NOT ALTERING THE LAW.

Let me say a word or two as to the scope of the new section. There is nothing in it which in any way interferes with the fair and free discussion of public matters. People are at liberty to criticise the action and conduct of the Government in all its departments. And more than that, they are at liberty to excite themselves to procure reforms and to obtain such alterations of the law as they may think desirable, provided they do so by lawful and constitutional means. There is nothing in the section to prohibit this, but we have added Explanation 2 to the section in order to affirm this principle expressly.

I wish

imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both. Exception.—It does not amount to an offence, within the meaning of this section, to make, publish or circulate any such statement, rumour or report, as aforesaid, when such statement, rumour or report is true, and is made, published or circulated without such intention as aforesaid."

It may be said, and indeed it has been urged upon us, that this is not going far enough. If a man chooses to publish statements which are likely to incite our soldiers to mutiny or to cause people to commit offences against the law, he ought to be punished, whether his statements are true or false, and without regard to his private intentions. There is much force in this argument, but we should be unwilling to punish a man under this section for making a statement which is true when he publishes or circulates that statement without any criminal intent. The universal presumption of law is that a man is deemed to intend a result which is the ordinary and natural consequence of his act. When, then, a man chooses to publish a statement, or circulate a rumour, which on the face of it is directly conducive to grave public mischief, he cannot complain if he is called upon to show that his intentions were not criminal.

For the present, at any rate, we have no further amendments to suggest in the substantive law, and I now wish to refer to two amendments which the Government propose to move in the Select Committee on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill. Section 100 of that Code provides that in certain cases people who misbehave themselves may be bound over, and required to find sureties to be of good behaviour for a term not exceeding three months. We propose to apply a similar procedure to the case of people who either orally or in writing disseminate, or attempt to disseminate, obscene, seditious or defamatory matter. A man who disseminates, that is to say, who sows broadcast or scatters abroad such matter, is obviously a dangerous public nuisance. It is immaterial whether he chooses, as his means of dissemination, an oral address, or a book or a pamphlet, or a newspaper. We are bound to check such obnoxious conduct. But, as a rule, the persons who are guilty of it are small and insignificant individuals. They may do enormous mischief among uneducated, foolish and ignorant people, but in themselves they are deserving of very little notice. It is absurd to deal with them by an elaborate State prosecution. We think that in most cases no prosecution at all will be required. It will be sufficient to give them an effective warning to discontinue their evil practices, and we think that the machinery we have devised will operate as an effective warning. The general power of revision possessed by the High Courts will secure that that machinery will not be used in any way oppressively; and we further propose that this new power should only be exercised by Presidency District Magistrate, or specially empowered Magistrates of the first class.

TRIABLE BY MAGISTRATES.

The last amendment that I have to refer to is an amendment of the second schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure. The eighth column of that schedule declares by what court or courts the offences contained in the Indian Penal Code shall be triable. At present sedition under section 121-A. is triable only by a Court of Sessions or a High Court. We intend to propose that offences under section 124-A. shall be triable also by Presidency Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class. This amendment will, in the matter of jurisdiction, bring Section 124-A into line with sections 323, 372, 392 and many other provisions of the Penal Code where one and the same offence is of varying degrees of gravity. It is obvious that a malicious and seditious utterance which in one place and set of circumstances is of small importance, and would be adequately punished by a very light sentence, might in another place and under other circumstances, be a direct incitement to rebellion and bloodshed, and merit the severest penalties. As I have said, there are many cases where an elaborate State trial is out of place, and where the merits of the case will be adequately met by a small punishment, within the competence of a Magistrate of the first class. Of course there may be cases of graver importance. In such cases the Magistrate will, as he does now, commit to the higher court which is competent to inflict a severer sentence. In either event there will be this safeguard. No prosecution under section 124-A. can be commenced without the previous sanction of the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council. Proceedings can only be instituted under the sanction of the authorities who are responsible for the peace and good government of the country. This was the law under the Code of 1882, and we have no intention of changing it. Of course, too, any sentence passed by a Magistrate will be subject to revision or appeal as the case may be in accordance with the general law.

I have now detailed the amendments we propose to make to the existing law. They are few and simple, but I trust they will effect our purpose. We have no desire to interfere with the full and free discussion of all public matters. We have no desire that the press, whether Vernacular or English, should be subject to our license and control. But the press, like everybody else, must be subject to the law of the land. No man is bound to preach or teach or write sedition. If he chooses to do so, he must do so at his own peril and take the consequences.

I now beg to move that the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra-territorial offences be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Rivaz, the Hon. Mr. Stevens, the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon. Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon. Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, and myself.

The motion was put and agreed to.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Christmas Eve, December 24.

8 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.—Hymns 59 and 56. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Chants. Carols.—1. The First Nowell. 2. The Vergin is hushing her Baby to rest.

Christmas Day, December 25.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in C.—Hymns 58, 56, 321 and 60.
10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. Sinaper in F.—Hymn 60. Carols.—1. O Babe in manger lying. 2. A cradle song of the Blessed Vergin.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)

Christmas Day, December 25.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 59, 28 and 62.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 66 and 40.

1st Sunday after Christmas, December 26.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 58, 62 and 63.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 59, 65 and 60.

WESLEYAN CHURCH

(Colaba Causeway).

Christmas Day, December 25.

8 a.m.—Rev. G. C. W. Walker.—Hymns 691, 693 and 692. Anthem—There were whispering in the Heavens. (Byculla, Victoria Gardens).

9-30 a.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE

(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.

Christmas Day, December 25.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 59, 61, 60 and 62.
The forenoon offertory for the Indo-British Institution.

First Sunday after Christmas, December 26.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 60, 63 and 66.
The offertories for Church expenses and Poor relief.

FORT CHAPEL.

Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Catholic).

Christmas Day, December 25.

5-30 and 7 a.m.—Holy Mass.
9-30 a.m.—Solemn High Mass.

Sunday, December 26.

5-30 a.m.—Holy Mass.
7 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon by Father Kummer, S.J.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon by Father Hoene, S.J.
6 p.m.—Rosary, Sermon and Benediction by Father Hoene, S.J.
During the week daily Holy Mass at 6 and 7 a.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Christmas Day, December 25.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 57, 78, 80 and 376.
Offertories for the Church Missionary Society.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Christmas Eve, December 24.

8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Carols. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Gardner.

Christmas Day, December 25.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Carols.
Alms for the poor, and the R. and R. Relief Fund.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Christmas Day, December 25.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Plain).
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 81, 315 and 60.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 60, 62 and 57.
6 p.m.—Evensong.—Hymns 59, 64 and 67.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)

Christmas Day, December 25.

9 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 81, 60 and 59.
Anthem.—Behold I bring you glad tidings (Gosa).

Sunday, December 26.

9-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 82 and 64.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service with Carols.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 169 and 16.
Anthem.—Behold I bring you glad tidings (Gosa).

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In case matters on the frontier to shape themselves as to enable Sir William Lockhart to go home on sixty days' leave next month, General Nairne will officiate as Commander-in-Chief from the date of Sir George White's departure until Sir William Lockhart returns.

Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and six days. His *locum tenens* will be Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Reverend F. B. Saadberg, B.A., Chaplain of Karachi, has been appointed as Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension for one month of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in August last.

Mr. W. L. Lake, has been appointed to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr. W. F. Jardine, on Plague duty in Poona.

Mr. J. L. Risu, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Shikarpur, and district Registrar, Shikarpur, during the absence of Colonel A. H. Mayhew on leave.

British dollars to the value of Rs. 5,17,000 were transferred from the Mint to the Custom House for export during the week ending December 22, new British Indian rupees to the value of Rs. 1,44,000 were paid to the Kashmir Durbar; and two-anna pieces to the value of Rs. 41,000 were paid to the Reserve Treasury.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Peters, M.B., Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, has been appointed to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been appointed to be Joint Secretary to Government in charge of the Plague Branch of the General Department in addition to his own duties as Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., on return from leave, is to do duty as Political Superintendent, Savantvadi. Major H. M. Abud, on relief, to do duty as Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs. Captain J. Davies, on relief, to do duty as Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Savantvadi.

Captain F. W. Wodehouse has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden. Lieutenant J. L. Harrington to act as Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden. Captain J. W. B. Merewether to act as Fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden. Lieutenant W. Beale to act as Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden. Lieutenant N. S. Coghill to act as Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, has been appointed to be a Joint Sessions Judge.

Caravan traffic through the Khyber will be resumed this week after the Pass has been occupied by our troops. The military occupation will continue for an indefinite period, pending the final settlement of the Afridi question.

The Pitao Alisherzais the section of the western Orakzais who had not complied with Government terms, have hastened to make their submission at the first indication that the Kurram Column would move against them. The whole of the Orkzais have now submitted.

General Yeatman-Biggs, who has been in ill-health for some time past, has relinquished command of the 2nd Division Tirah Field Force, and returns to Calcutta to resume command of the Presidency District. Sir Power Palmer has been appointed to succeed him.

The Plague inspection at Khana Junction on the East Indian Railway causes a delay of at least an hour so far as the mail train from Bombay is concerned, and passengers thus reach Howrah at 8 p.m. Calcutta time. This causes much inconvenience, and as the traffic during the holiday season is likely to be very heavy, a contemporary suggests that the inspecting-staff at Khana should be strengthened at once, so that the delay may not exceed twenty minutes or half-an-hour. It should be possible to do this, and the travelling public would be grateful for the shortening of the detention.

One ingenious method by which native travellers from Bombay to Calcutta seek to evade quarantine at Khana is mentioned, supplementary to those referred to a few days ago. The traveller receives from a friend in Calcutta the half of a return ticket taken at Howrah for Kharndwah or some station not in the infected area. He makes his way cautiously to this station, enters the train with his return ticket, and poses all the way as merely returning to Calcutta. This is undoubtedly a very clever ruse, but it has not proved altogether successful, as the detectives on the railway have become aquainted with it and now a day particular attention to travellers with return tickets.

The final report on the cotton crop of the Central Provinces shows that the area planted, although less than the previous year, was about normal. The estimated yield is fully up to, if not over, the average; and the available export should not fall short of 80,000 bales, but unfortunately trade is dull and prices so far are not remunerative.

In the arbitration between His Highness the Raja of Nahan and Mr. Leslie Rogers, particulars of the dispute between whom were published some months ago, the award has now been declared. Mr. Rogers has been granted a lump sum of Rs 30,000 as compensation to be paid him by the Raja, plus the costs of all suits instituted by Babu Jadunath or His Highness against Mr. Rogers in the absence of any specific orders issued by the Courts before whom these suits were tried.

In the life of Reynell Taylor it is told how, when Taylor first set to work to survey the land of Banna Swahn Khan, a Waziri Malik, came in and remarked, that "the measurement was done less a very nice idea, but that if it was done with any intention of taking revenue it might as well be dispensed with, as such a thing was altogether visionary and could never come to pass." The Lushais we hear are almost as much perturbed by the appearance of a survey party in their midst in 1897 as the Bannuchis were in 1847. Captain Hodgson, Mr. J. Keating and Mr. Waller-Senior have been at work for some time: but the people are so nervous that the survey will not be pressed until they have become accustomed to the presence of the officers. By next season they will probably have realised that no harm is meant, and the work will then proceed rapidly. Captain Hodgson will make Fort Aijal his headquarters.

A lady of title, whose identity has not been more explicitly revealed, has found it necessary to sell her Court jewels, and they were put up for auction in London. There were over eighty pieces, forming a magnificent collection. The centre of attraction was a cluster necklace, composed of thirteen unusually large sapphires, encircled by lustrous brilliants, and connected by links of brilliants. A sum of £1,430 was paid for this beautiful ornament. The next highest sum was given for a magnificent corsage decoration, which has been worn at different Court functions. It was formed of a profusion of the finest brilliants and large whole Oriental pearls. There were also three Oriental pearls remarkable for their size as pendants. This realised £980, while £805 was given for a superb brilliant and pearl collar, in keeping with the corsage decoration. High sums were paid for the remainder of the jewels, which, in the aggregate, produced just short of £16,000.

A question of considerable interest with regard to the management of the estates of minors by Courts of Wards *Writes the Pioneer* has arisen in connection with the Ramnad Zemindary, an ancient and wealthy estate in the extreme south of India. The Raja of Ramnad became heavily involved in debt. In order not to dissipate completely his zemindary, he executed a will divesting himself of his estate and vesting it in a trustee and committee of management, on behalf of his minor son, who is about eight or nine years of age. According to the terms of this deed, it was arranged that an allowance of about Rs. 10,000 a month was to be paid to the Raja and his relatives, and the trustee was then to manage the estate, meet its charges and pay off the debts, amounting to about 25 lakhs of rupees. All debts which were contracted up to the date of the execution of the deed, were mentioned in it; and the trustee was to recognise only such obligations as were thus specified. The Madras Board of Revenue now took steps to place the zemindary under the management of the Court of Wards, and urged that, as the Raja had divested himself of his estate in favour of his son, he was to be regarded as practically dead; and, as the son was a minor, the management of his estate devolved on the Court of Wards till he attained his majority. It was, however, pointed out on the other side that according to Regulation V of 1804 the Court of Wards could assume the management of a minor's estate only when such estate had devolved on the minor "by inheritance." Had the Raja died and the son succeeded him in due course, the latter would, according to Hindu Law, have been held to have inherited the estate, and he being a minor, the Court of Wards could have stepped in an managed his property. In the present case, however, the son obtained possession of the estate by means of a will executed by his father, and thus could not be said to have inherited the estate according to strict Hindu notions of inheritance. This argument has been held to be sufficiently valid to cause the Court of Wards to hold aloof from interference with the zemindary affairs.

Some obscure points in the history of the Bow, Chelsea and Derby porcelain works will probably be made clearer by a work which Mr. William Bemrose is editing, and which is founded upon documents hitherto inaccessible to any writer on ceramics. For instance, the exact site of the Chelsea works is ascertained, and personal particulars of Sprimont will be given. The Derby products are found to be earlier and of more importance than has hitherto been supposed. Collotype and other plates will illustrate the volume, and also a portrait of William Duesbury, and facsimile pages from his work book of 1751-3, whilst he was enamelling porcelain in London. The volume, entitled "Bow, Chelsea and Derby Porcelain," will be published in January by Messrs. Bemrose and Sons.

The Bishop of Stepney preached his first sermon as bishop, and while his chief, after a scholarly sermon in the afternoon, was dilating at a public dinner on the educational influence of the House of Lords. Dr. Ingram, with impassioned eloquence, was pleading for men to go out to the mission field, as ode had offered to do as the result of last week's meeting of the S. P. G. at Exeter Hall. Two more dissimilar preachers than the Bishop of London and his new Suffragan can hardly be imagined, yet both are effective.

The battleship Cæsar, now being completed for sea at Portsmouth, has been supplied with telephonic communication between the conning tower and the casemates on the starboard side of the ship, whilst on the port side the ordinary voice tubes have been fitted. The telephone in question is the invention of a Mr. Graham, and, according to a Portsmouth contemporary, very good results have been obtained with it. It is claimed for Mr. Graham's telephone that the voice may be plainly heard even when the guns are being worked, or when the machinery is in motion; and if so we shall soon rely upon this improved method of communication, though retaining the old voice tubes, perhaps, just as gas fittings are so often retained in hotels and theatres on shore in case of a breakdown. A test of the telephone was made recently when the dockyardsmen were hammering all over the ship. Under these conditions orders could only be heard with difficulty through the voice tubes, but the telephone rendered the messages perfectly clear at a distance of some feet from the transmitter.

A recent report issued by the Board of Trade should dispel the impression that our colonies contribute nothing towards the maintenance of the Navy. That they might contribute far more is not to be denied, but the facts to hand are of interest. The total naval expenditure for the United Kingdom in 1895-96 was £21,264,377, of which sum £721,099 was expenditure under the Naval Works Act. The naval expenditure of India was £312,844 including a contribution of £117,000 for Her Majesty's ships in Indian waters, and £59,000 for Her Majesty's ships and vessels for the naval defence of India whilst the balance was spent upon the Indian Marine. It is mentioned in this report that the contribution of the Indian Government has been fixed at £100,000 a year until the year 1001. The Australian colonies contributed £126,000 to the Admiralty, the money being levied as follows: New South Wales, £37,961; Victoria, £36,406; South Australia, £10,690; Western Australia, £2,490; Tasmania, £4,776; New Zeland, £20,813; and Queensland, £13,503. This contribution is apportioned on the basis of population, but each colony also spends an additional sum on its own immediate defence scheme.

Mr. Bryce's book on South Africa is already in a second edition. Miss May Tomlinson has made a translation of Madame Darmesteter's "Marguerites du Temps Passe." It will be issued by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen with the title "A Mediæval Garland." Dr. Moberly's theological work, "Ministerial Priesthood," will be ready on Monday, Mr. Murray being the publisher. Dr. Moberly occupies the chair of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. A volume of verse, "Rip Van Winkle, and Other Poems," is announced by Messrs. Bell. The author uses a pseudonym, "William Akermann." Messrs. Chatto hope to publish Mr. De Windt's book on Alaska and the Klondike Goldfields about the beginning of February. Major Leonard Darwin's volume on Bimetallism will be ready this month. A new work by Mr. Davidson Palmer, entitled "The Rightly-Produced Voice: A presentation of Facts and Arguments in support of a New Theory of Voice-Production," will be published by Mr. Joseph Williams. Messrs. Patrick Geddes and Colleagues will publish next week Mr. D. J. O'Donagues "Life and Writings of James Clarence Mangan," the Irish poet, whose verses have recently awakened such wide interest. The work will have portraits, views, and a facsimile of handwriting among the illustrations.

The Congress of American Ornithologists have been discussing the subject of the merciless slaughter of wild birds for decorative purposes. From some statistics prepared for the occasion, it appears that England alone imports 25,000,000 slaughtered birds every year—Europe as a whole taking 300,000,000—all of which are made into articles of personal adornment. A single London dealer receives annually 400,000 humming-birds, 6,000 birds of Paradise, and 500,000 of other species. One firm in Chicago buys and sells yearly 32,000 humming-birds, 30,000 aquatic fowl, and 300,000 wings from birds of other species, while an English house of importers within a period of four months last year received 800,000 birds of various kinds from the West Indies and Brazil.

These figures show to what an enormous extent the reckless destruction of birds has been carried at the behest of the world of fashion. This is what one of the most influential of the New York papers says about it: "If certain species of bird-life are ultimately extinguished, as they certainly will be unless the slaughter is checked, the responsibility for it will rest upon the women. It is they who encourage the deadly work by using the plumage of its victims for personal adornment—decking themselves with the trophies of heartless massacre—and upon them will rest the guilt of a wanton and irreparable crime against the commonwealth and the common beauty of the world. Sentiments which will be fully endorsed in many quarters in this country.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Colaba and Fort	0	0	5
B Manivi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	9	1	21
C Market, Dhobie Talao, Fanaswadi, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	13	7	28
D Khetwadi, and Girgaum	2	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada.	8	6	35
F Parel and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	29
Total	32	31	137
Total plague deaths to date	13,991	11,716	
Same date last year	85	37	209
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	39

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	2

OFFICERS ON PLAGUE DUTY.

Surgeon-Captain J. W. Grant, M.B., C.M., has been appointed on plague duty at Hubli under Surgeon-Captain Meyer, M.D.

The medical men lately arrived from England and placed on plague duty this month have been Drs. F. A. Foy, H. C. Selby, W. Venis, H. C. Venis, H. W. Bruce, W. N. Barron, L. J. R. Hutchinson, W. M. Muat, H. D. Packer, D. C. Kemp, T. C. L. Jones, W. W. Pitchford, E. S. Winter, W. W. L. McLean, C. B. Stewart, R. W. Jameson, A. E. Stevens, H. H. G. Knapp, W. C. Hossack, Sorab Nariman, R. D. Dalal, T. F. Pearse, B. C. Stevens, G. W. Lewis, and C. H. Cayley.

Captain F. H. Domenichetti, I. S. C., has been deputed on plague duty at Sholapur.

Assistant Surgeon R. J. Kapadia has been granted one month's extension of privilege leave with effect from the 1st December 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant E. F. E. Baines has been appointed Assistant to the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon T. H. Aquino has been transferred from Railway Inspection duty at Hotgi to Sholapur for duty in connection with the disinfection of railway passengers. Temporary Assistant Surgeon R. B. Redkar has been placed on plague duty under the orders of the Collector of Bijapur.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports show that three suspicious cases of fever were detected in No. 1 District, Colaba,—one from No. 4, Thomas Street, another from No. 40, Colaba Road, and the third from No. 456, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba. Two deaths from plague were also recorded in the Lower Colaba. Three cases of suspicious fever were reported from various localities in the Mandvie Ward. Three cases of bubonic fever were recorded in C Ward, one in Khumbharwada section, one in Khara Talao section, and the third in Bhuleshwar section. The market section showed two deaths, and Dhobie Talao two deaths and one case of plague. A case of plague was removed by Dr. Servai from Falkland Road and a case of suspicious fever by Dr. Saroff from Falkland Road Bridge to the Arthur Road Hospital. Two cases of relapsing fever were reported from Agrigada and one death from plague to Moreland Road, E Ward.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals, yesterday, was as under:—Arthur Road, 119; Parel, Government House, 45; Hindu Fever, 23; Grant Road, 19; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 14; Adumji Peerbhoy, 12; Dariasthan, 9; Julai, 8; Telugu, 6; Don Tod, 5; Jain (Parel), 4; 3rd Bhoiwada, 4; Marwadi, 3; Nizampoora, 3; Bhatia, 2; and No. 5, 2. The number of deaths recorded in the hospital on the same day was twenty.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were yesterday 1,644 persons detained under quarantine in the Modikhana Camp; 541 in the Wari Bunder Camp; and 227 in the Narelwadgy Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 390, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,980, making a total of 2,870 persons. Departures by sea 767, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,168, making a total of 2,935 persons.

THE OUTBREAK AT SHOLAPUR.

Ever since the outbreak of the plague at Sholapur stringent measures have been taken by the Government officials to check the growth of the plague. Quarantine and segregation were the chief remedies adopted at first. The first plague case occurred in the camp, and thence the disease spread through the whole of Sadar Bazaar and Modikhana. The town proper was free from the epidemic for nearly one month. But it also in turn soon after, for at the end of November 1897 the plague raged so violently that the number of daily attacks went nearly to one hundred, though the population had been reduced to about 8,000. Mr. Carmichael, the Personal Assistant to the Collector, did his best to fight the plague, but he was transferred to Kheda, to the disappointment of the people. Mr. Morison, the Collector of the district, being engaged in the famine work, had no time at first to do any plague duty, and he entrusted the plague work to Mr. F. G. Patt, Second Assistant Collector. As soon as Mr. Morison had a little respite from his famine duty, he took entire charge of his office and began to take an active part in plague affairs. This was at the beginning of November, when the epidemic had reached its highest pitch. A military medical officer was appointed to look after the Plague Hospital, as the Civil Surgeon was not able to cope with the plague single-handed. Two captains and two lieutenants with about 24 European soldiers, with all the Assistant Collectors and other officers were requested by Mr. Morison to assist him in his work, and they did so without any reserve. All the civil officers employed on the famine duties were also ordered by the Collector to do plague work, and all the teachers (the schools being closed), and some clerks and karkuns from the other departments were employed on the duty of inspecting the houses, as the work at first entrusted to private agency was not done very satisfactorily.

Notwithstanding these stringent measures, plague continued its disastrous work, and every day fresh cases and dead bodies were found in some of the locked-up houses. It seems that the ignorant people were afraid of the segregation, and did not, therefore, give timely intimation of the cases occurring in their houses. Government servants had thus to take the work of house-to-house inspection in their own hands and to appoint European officers and one or two native subordinate officers to do that work.

It has been stated above that the plague first broke out at the Sadar Bazar and made progress there. The Government officials wisely thought it necessary to empty the places as soon as possible. Huts were accordingly prepared at the Moti Baug, about a mile distant from the Sadar and Modikhana, and all the people were removed to that camp—the weather being too cold at the Moti Baug side. People at first suffered from fever and cold for some time, but being once accustomed to it they improved in health and were free from plague. The Moti Baug camp is at present quite free from disease and is the only safe place in the whole of the Municipal limit of the Sholapur town. Being thus encouraged by the success of the Moti Baug camp the officials are at present engaged clearing the town and locating the people in the different camps near about. Well-to-do persons have already built temporary huts in the surrounding gardens and fields, and those that are unable to prepare independent huts for them are required to remain in the camp. At present nearly the whole of the town is evacuated, as it were, and with success. The people residing in the camps though exposed to cold and sun are better off, and the daily number of plague cases has gone down to 60 now. For the inspection of the people residing out of the jurisdiction of the Sholapur Municipality, some revenue hands have been placed at the disposal of the Mamlatdar and Head Karkun of the Sholapur Taluka, and they are required to inspect all the huts and bungalows every now and then and see whether there are any cases. Strict orders are also issued to the village officers not to allow any people from the parable crime against the commonwealth and the plague affairs. This was at the beginning of November, when the epidemic had reached its highest pitch. A military medical officer was appointed to look after the Plague Hospital, as the Civil Surgeon was not able to cope with the plague single-handed. Two captains and two lieutenants with about 24 European soldiers, with all the Assistant Collectors and other officers were requested by Mr. Morison to assist him in his work, and they did so without any reserve. All the civil officers employed on the famine duties were also ordered by the Collector to do plague work, and all the teachers (the schools being closed), and some clerks and karkuns from the other departments were employed on the duty of inspecting the houses, as the work at first entrusted to private agency was not done very satisfactorily.

Notwithstanding these stringent measures, plague continued its disastrous work, and every day fresh cases and dead bodies were found in some of the locked-up houses. It seems that the ignorant people were afraid of the segregation, and did not, therefore, give timely intimation of the cases occurring in their houses. Government servants had thus to take the work of house-to-house inspection in their own hands and to appoint European officers and one or two native subordinate officers to do that work.

It has been stated above that the plague first broke out at the Sadar Bazar and made progress there. The Government officials wisely thought it necessary to empty the places as soon as possible. Huts were accordingly prepared at the Moti Baug, about a mile distant from the Sadar and Modikhana, and all the people were removed to that camp—the weather being too cold at the Moti Baug side. People at first suffered from fever and cold for some time, but being once accustomed to it they improved in health and were free from plague. The Moti Baug camp is at present quite free from disease and is the only safe place in the whole of the Municipal limit of the Sholapur town. Being thus encouraged by the success of the Moti Baug camp the officials are at present engaged clearing the town and locating the people in the different camps near about. Well-to-do persons have already built temporary huts in the surrounding gardens and fields, and those that are unable to prepare independent huts for them are required to remain in the camp. At present nearly the whole of the town is evacuated, as it were, and with success. The people residing in the camps though exposed to cold and sun are better off, and the daily number of plague cases has gone down to 60 now. For the inspection of the people residing out of the jurisdiction of the Sholapur Municipality, some revenue hands have been placed at the disposal of the Mamlatdar and Head Karkun of the Sholapur Taluka, and they are required to inspect all the huts and bungalows every now and then and see whether there are any cases. Strict orders are also issued to the village officers not to allow any people from the parable crime against the commonwealth and the there. Last of all, the railway passengers from Sholapur are strictly required to get their baggage and clothes disinfected, and people from the affected districts are also prevented from passing by or entering into the Sholapur limits without their clothes and bodies being disinfected.

In fact, all possible arrangements are being made by the Collector and other officials to check the growth of the plague, and their endeavours are pretty well successful. Cold season has come over to the assistance of the plague as if to test the efficacy of the measures adopted by the officials. The nights are very chill at present, but the plgaue is now on the decrease, and it is hoped that it will be rooted out soon.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 21st December were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 20th, 5 feet 1 inch against 5 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops are flourishing. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting and threshing of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Standing crops are flourishing. Slight damage has been caused by locusts in the Ghoki Taluka. Prices have slightly fallen.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and batai of kharif crops continue. Rabi crops are in fair condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowings are nearly completed. The Begari, Nurwah and Sukkarwah are still flowing. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains continue to fall.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of rice crops continues in two talukas. Rabi crops are in fair condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 18th December 1897).—Rabi sowing has been completed. Cotton picking has been commenced in some villages of the Gogha Mahal. Harvesting of jowari and bajri has been completed in the Viramgam Taluka. Other standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are stationary, jowari being 15 seers, bajri 14 seers, wheat 6 seers 40 tolas, and rice second sort, 7 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. The price of bajri in Godhra has fallen from 12½ to 13½ seers, while that of maize in Jhalod has risen from 14 to 13½ seers, per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 20th December 1897).—Standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 14 seers, of wheat 8 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Standing crops are in good condition. Transplantation of tobacco continues in the Broach Taluka. The prospects and probable outturn of crops are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The average prices of food-grains are as follows:—

Surat.—Reaping of jowari is in progress in the Chorasi and Bardoli talukas. Standing crops are in good condition. The prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good.

Khandesh.—There has been no rain. Picking of cotton and threshing of kharif crops are in progress. Standing rabi crops are in good condition. Ploughing for the next season has commenced in some places. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat, bajri and rice have fallen while that of jowari has slightly risen.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif crops is in progress. Rabi sowing has been completed throughout the district. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 20° cool on 15th and 17th, 10° cool on 16th and 19th, 4° cool on 18th, and nil on 20th and 21st. Vapour in air defective throughout the week except on 20th, when it was normal. Abnormal wind from east-north-east on 16th, 17th and 20th. Wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Threshing of rice is in progress in Dahanu, Vada, Bhiwndi and Bassein. Sowing of rab crops is in progress in Bassein. The state of rabi seedlings is good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of rice, 2nd sort, in seers per rupee are 12½ at Vada, 12 at Mokhada, 10½ at Thana, Umbargaon, Murbad and Bhiwndi, 10 at Shahapur, 9½ at Kalyan 9 at Mahim and Bassin and 8 1-2 at Dahanu.

Kolaba.—Threshing of rice crops continues. Sowing of pulse crops has been almost completed. The soil is being prepared for rab. The price of rice at Alibag is 12 seers 12 tolas. The price of rice has fallen at Panvel, Uran, Karjat, Khalapur and Roha by 10 tolas 10 tolas 55 tolas, 1 seer and 12½ tolas respectively; elsewhere it is stationary. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer crops is nearly over. The cattle are in good condition. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—There has been no rain throughout the district. Harvesting of kharif crops has been completed. Young rabi crops are doing well, but slight damage has been caused by blight in the Indapur, Purandhar, Bhimbhadi and Sirur talukas and Dhond and Mulshi pethas. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices of bajri and jowari have fallen slightly in Indapur, Bhimthadi, Junnar and Khed, while elsewhere they are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—There has been no rain. Threshing of bajri continues. Jowari crops have been affected by blight in the greater part of the district. Wheat and gram crops are thriving in some parts and are withering in others for want of sufficient moisture. Green grass is abundant. The condition of cattle is good. The average price of jowari is 12 seers 18 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—There has been no rain during the week. Rain is much wanted for the jowari and other rabi crops, which are withering in some places. Green grass is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in the Madha Taluka: elsewhere prices are stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Standing crops are in good condition except in Javli. Preparation of land for the next season has commenced in some places in the Khatav Taluka. The cattle are in good condition.

Bijapur.—There has been no rain during the week. Reaping of kharif crops is in progress. Rabi crops are withering in some places for want of rain. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The average price of food-grains is 15 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There has been no rain during the week. Rabi sowing has been nearly completed. Reaping of early crops is almost over. The general prospects are good. The average price of jowari is 19 1-2 seers per rupee. The condition of artizans and labourers and of cattle has much impro

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SARAH BERNHARDT says that the wearing of diamonds destroys the best expression of the face, dims the fire of the eyes, and makes the teeth look like chalk.

From her earliest girlhood the Duchess of York was taught not only to work for the poor, but to spend her own pocket money on the materials. As a young girl she had at one time an allowance of only £100 a year, yet out of this she always had something to spare for those less fortunate than herself.

A vocal instructor in New York recently had several pupils for whom she was anxious to secure European experience, and she had them sing into the phenographic horn. She took the cylinder to Berlin, where the voices were reproduced for the German managers so successfully that engagements to sing in concert and opera were obtained for two of her pupils.

The Queen has five maids to assist her toilet—namely, three dressers and two wardrobe women. The senior dresser, who has been many years with Her Majesty, is specially charged with the task of conveying orders to different tradesmen—such as jewellers, drapers, and dressmakers. One dresser and one wardrobe woman are in constant attendance on the Queen, taking alternate days.

When you are going to see an invalid do not fall into the error, which is very common among kind-hearted people, of thinking that it does not matter how you are dressed for such a visit. It is a great refreshment and pleasure to eyes which usually see the same things day after day when a friend prettily and brightly dressed comes into the room. It is like a ray of sunshine, a breath of fresh air, and makes one feel that, after all, the world is not bounded by one's sick room.

"A mirror," says a well-known actress, "is the best thing that a woman can have to aid her in curing awkwardness. With careful study the most ungainly movements can be made graceful, and the gawkish motions that one is apt to become used to are easily dispelled. This lady avers that she has acquired her own gracefulness from the practice. She studied this course of motion as one might study drawing, and in the end became one of the most graceful women on the stage.

Not very long ago, in one of our garrison stations in the Mediterranean, died a sergeant, who, by the way, was a married man. The funeral took place duly, when most of the non-commissioned officers belonging to the garrison paid their last respects to their departed comrade. When the chaplain commenced to read the burial service for the dead the widow of the deceased sergeant was sobbing quietly. A certain corporal, belonging to a well-known regiment, was seen to tear a leaf from the Prayer-book and hand the following hastily-scribbled note to the widow, Give me the first chance.

The reports of the Irish Industry Show at Brighton were declaring how wonderfully beautiful were the laces and embroideries produced and simultaneously another paper was announcing that the lace industry in Buckingham was being placed on a better and more business-like footing. For the face that this lovely lace had not "caught on" I was inclined to blame the British public, until a West End manager, whom I taxed with not giving proper prominence to the Buckingham lace, said to me: "It is no use my showing it for the workers can't keep up a proper supply; we can't depend on it." This imputation the promoters of the industry will, no doubt, ere long wipe out, and perhaps some day we shall discover we were not so stupid as we thought ourselves in these more delicate branches of the industrial arts. The practical alertness of our Teuton neighbours may prove a very wholesome irritant if we not only "mark, learn, and inwardly" observe, but put these observation into practice. In commerce, for example, the German watches the little wants of mankind and gives them such cheap and prompt supply that, however patriotic we may wish to be in our purchasing, we unawares catch ourselves, like Barrie's famous Sam, "slipping." Open any of these illustrated catalogues of Christmas gifts that the post brings just now in such quantity, and mark the most practical and the cheapest items they contain. Could you verify their origin, you would find them almost all, I fear, "made in Germany." They go straight to the point, somehow, the strange Germans, who are at once poetic and prosaic, dreamy and direct, intensely musical and very matter of fact.

As the Russian coat is becoming *un peu fade*, one hails with pleasure any whim that may lend freshness thereto, and help the mode to last through the winter. Two I met the other day at one of the rinks, Hengler's be it understood, struck me as rather new, and one of them is the subject of the sketch to be found somewhere in this column. The "freshness" consists in the slashings of some coloured and contrasting silk or miroir velvet that are inserted between the double bands or fur running down the front. Such adornment might be added to a coat by any amateur, whom I would caution that though the silk must come right from the shoulder it puffs out only just in the centre. At the shoulder and waist it must taper off to a mere thread of colour, for this way subtlety lies. The other new Russian coat I saw at Hengler's was of black silk tucked all down the back and front, and finished by basques, and to which chinchilla added a high collar, cuffs to its moderate bishop sleeves, and a band where it fastened on the left side of the front. The coat immensely pleased, though it puzzled, me till I discovered therein just a tucked glace silk blouse manœuvred into a skating coat, and bought, of course, a size too large for its wearer as a bodice. I wanted to ask that girl if she had slipped layers of flannel inside the easily-detachable silk lining of a tucked silk blouse, but lacked sufficient impertinence, so just made up my mind that she had done so. Such a skating-coat in silk of rich colour might be very charming indeed on the rink, and perhaps specially so on the rink, in Argyllstreet, where the light is very subdued.

There is a curious charm about one woman's letter to another which is quite absent from every other description of epistle. It is usually so artless, so sympathetic, and, above all, so full of irrelevances, that the pleasure it affords to the masculine mind is unique. One such letter came quite accidentally under the notice of the writer the other day. Thus it ran:—Dear Maggie,—I am very sorry you could not get to the De Smith's last night. We had a quite too delightful time. Charlie Smithers was there, so was Captain Larrykin. They both danced with me. Captain Larrykin was very sorry you were so ill. You must look after yourself, dear, or you will get worse. Mamma says you ought to keep as cheerful as possible, for people often die through the effects of a cold you know. So keep your spirits up. Our canary flew out of its cage yesterday, and the cat grabbed it in her mouth, but the bird got away, though in a very weak state. "Oh I I forgot to say that last night Edith Bridecake upset a lamp all over her dress, which it set alight. Charlie Smithers put it out, but he burns himself very severely. I was very sorry, because it was her best cream. Well, after the cat had let it go she again caught it, but presently dropped it into the cistern. We tried for ten minutes to get it out, and when we did it was quite dead. Now then, dear, cheer up, and don't forget what mamma says may be the consequences of your illness if you are not careful.—Your very, very dearest, Jennie."

How can a man excite interest in a girl's mind? Easily enough, if he will only set to work in the right way. First of all, he must begin by showing her that he takes an interest in her. Nothing so certain as this to excite a reciprocal interest. The mind of woman is so constituted that she more often falls in love with the idea of being loved than with anything else. Then he must begin to pay her little attentions. Nothing more calculated to raise a girl's opinion of a man than those trifling attentions which seem so much to her, and so little to him. Confide in a girl, and she will at once take an interest in you, a deep and burning interest. It doesn't much matter what you confide in her, the confidence itself is enough, and the feeling that you come to her for sympathy.

INDIGESTION
SPEEDILY CURED BY
Condy's Fluid
Book of Directions and Physicians' Reports on every bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."
Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the Sole Manufacturers.

CAUTION.

Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.

See that the bottle is like this

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often sold to the unwary purchaser.

NOTICES.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
WARNER'S SAFE CURE
FOR
KIDNEY AND URINARY DISEASES.
Prescribed by Physicians
OF
ALL Countries.
DISTINGUISHED PROOF OF MERIT.
The only remedy which cures
BRIGHT'S DISEASE.
"Look to your Kidneys and Good Health will be Yours."
Send for Pamphlet and Diet Rules to—
H. H. WARNER & CO.,
96, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.
Price 2/9 and 4/6 per bottle.
SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

CURED AFTER FIVE YEARS OF SUFFERING.

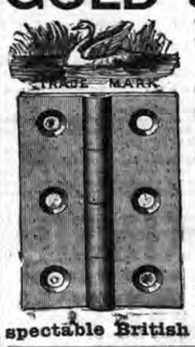
The Farmers' and Cleveland Dairies' Co., Limited, Maple Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 10th, 1896:—I am happy to testify in favour of your most wonderful remedies. I have now taken seven bottles of your "Safe Cure," and am cured of the pain from which I have suffered for a period of no less than five years. I can sincerely recommend your medicine to anybody suffering from kidney or other disease of this nature. A. EAMES.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alterative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a specific. **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skilfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
SOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.
Ayer's Pills CURE BILIOUSNESS
General Agents H. E. ODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
HOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"EXCOCOEL"
In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered)
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE,
invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore;

GOLD & Co.'s


BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
81 Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & CO., PARIS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,380,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL(fully paid)Frs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
G. TROST,
Manager.

In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
Hon. Mr. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.
PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.
Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadevie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chewkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable discovery is the result of many years careful study and research amongst eminent physiologists, bacteriologists, and therapeutists, is without equal in all cases of debility, nerve and brain power, whether arising from overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful indiscretion, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, nightly disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Braces up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and cleanness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above mentioned Books or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.
Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona
THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."
MOLLER'S NEW

TRADE MARK
COD LIVER OIL.
THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."
The Lancet, *June 3rd*, 1895, says:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, *but also* free from *the tendency to* cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.
None genuine unless in capsuled bottles, bearing our Trade Mark and Signature.
Of all Chemists.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing mercury from the system in sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CRANBROOK says:—"I am never without it for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts in the morning or fatigued after long rides, it invigorates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies had failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS IN MEDICINES.
MESSRS.—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

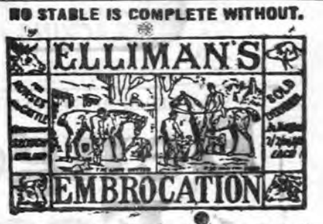
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' as a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye."
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

PERRINS CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.
These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.


For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially to the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HAMBLEDON,
Master of Berkshire Hounds.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDFR (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashancolla and Mahomet Ameen, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 168, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere. ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

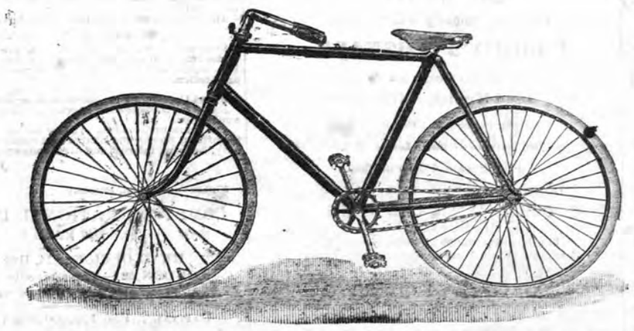
CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs. 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

"DISINFECT WITH SANITAS"

FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &C.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Valuable Book, "HOW TO DISINFECT," free on application.

The SANITAS Co., Ltd., BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS

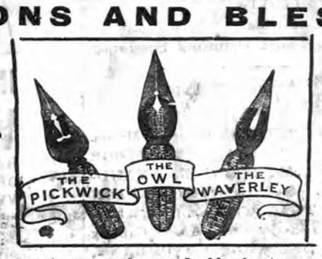
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News-papers

"They are a Treasure." *Standard*

Sole by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

ROYAL BAKERY.

RUSTAMJEE FRAMJEE CONFECTIONER, Cheera Bazar, Charniwadi, Bombay. Our Cakes bear this Trade Mark.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLAIN AND FANCY, OF VARIOUS MOULDS AND FASHIONS.

In order to render our Cakes more delicious and welcom far and wide, no money or pains are spared this year.

Superior materials and costly decorations have been specially ordered out from Paris, Germany and London.

Regular increase in the sale of our Cakes testifies to its superiority over other makes in the Market.

An inspection of our materials and cakes is invited. Innumerable certificates have we received from people high and low.

Cakes weighing from 1 to 800 lbs. each are made in stylish fashions.

AN ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Branch Shop :—Near Gunbawa Well, Fort, opposite Alibhai Shamsoodeen.

A GIANT CAKE of our manufacture is open for inspection in our shop.

SIR HENRY MORLAND SAYS :—

I hope that Mr. Rustamjee Framjee's contribution of those very elegant and artistically decorated cakes, which took such a prominent part in the display at the banquet table on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to my Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, will not pass without being duly recognised by the Committee. They were made the special object of remark to me by many brethren, and were greatly admired.

ATKINSON'S

NEWEST PERFUME

AOLINE (Regd.)

"Most Refreshing."

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."

"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.

"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.

"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.

"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London, INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED

"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.

"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0

Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—

Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.

Madras - - Spencer & Co.

Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED "MANDARIN" RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable [illegible] which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Rifle by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING

to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

In ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

Printed and published by the Proprietors GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam made Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET hill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co. London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GA lishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA SPINK & Co.